Pittsburgh Weekly Post.

SINGLE COPY, ONE YEAR, $1.25. | PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1884. | IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1.00.

WEEKLY POST.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

A DRAWN BATTLE.

From The Daily Post of Wednesday.

IN 1880 GARFIELD carried OHIO by 34,000 majority, and at the October election the Republican State ticket had a majority ranging from 19,000 to 23,000.

This year the Republicans carry OHIO by less than one-third the majority GARFIELD received, and one-half that they had for their State ticket in October, 1880.

And this after a campaign on their part unparalleled in the history of American politics, in its desperation and the multiplicity of ways and means brought to bear on the result; some of them legitimate, but more corrupt and fraudulent. Their Presidential candidate was trotted through the State, east, west, north and south, and gave personal superintendence to the distribution of the vast sums contributed by JAY GOULD and other monopoly lords, to debauch the ballot box. Bands of repeaters, directed by Federal officials, plied their rascally work, while the cities of the State swarmed with Deputy Marshals, selected by the Republican committees, and invested with the power of arbitrary arrest, which they recklessly used to intimidate rightful voters and promote fraud. High officers of the Government were furloughed on full pay to intimidate and mislead pensioners, and special Government agents were detailed for all the rascally work of this most desperate contest, to save the MULLIGAN candidate from utter annihilation. And back of all this machinery of fraud, corruption and bribery was their Presidential candidate, directing every movement, sleepless, audacious and unscrupulous, as when he bartered his Congressional services for the money of corporations and lobbyists.

Without OHIO BLAINE would have been out of the canvass. The State has been saved by a majority insignificant when the desperate efforts of BLAINE and his party are considered.

And how saved? Our specials from Cincinnati report outrages and crimes that would have disgraced French elections under NAPOLEON III. Twenty-five hundred Republican deputies were sworn in, most of them picked from the slums or enlisted from a horde of Kentucky niggers drawn to Cincinnati by promises of big pay for fraudulent voting. The duty of these desperadoes—the agents of JIM BLAINE, who got their wages through him from JAY GOULD—was to arrest Democrats, drive them from the polls, intimidate voters and protect repeaters. There was never a more scandalous election held in America, and that the MULLIGAN Thief and Perjurer directed the devilment and infamy there is ample evidence.

West Virginia, notwithstanding dissatisfaction with some of the local nominations, has given WILSON, the Democratic candidate for Governor, a majority over the combined BUTLER and BLAINE candidate more than double the majority HANCOCK received in 1880, when he had but 2,069 over the same forces the Democrats vanquished yesterday. The majority for WILSON is also twice over that of the Democracy in the tidal wave campaign of 1882. It is not believed it will fall below 6,000, and the returns from remote counties may increase it to 10,000. These were the estimates at Wheeling at an early hour this morning.

The elections of yesterday place the Presidential canvass in the Northern States in precisely the situation that followed the October election of 1876. It remands the arbitrament of the Presidency, as in the TILDEN campaign, to New York, Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey, all of which voted for TILDEN in 1876, with a certainty there will be no returning boards to steal the States of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina. The Republicans made desperate efforts to carry West Virginia yesterday, and that it will end their endeavors in the South. But it is not within the power of BLAINE, or the monopoly lords who have poured out money to save him in OHIO, or the machinery of fraud and corruption he set in motion in that State, to duplicate these efforts in the States to which the final decision is now remanded. The Democratic national canvass has been conducted on the theory OHIO would go Republican, and while BLAINE and the corruptionists have been exhausting themselves in that State, most effective work has been done by the Democracy in the States where the tide of decisive battle now drifts. The Republican campaign, with its immense resources, can no longer be concentrated on a single State, as in OHIO, but must be distributed over half a dozen stoutly contested States. CLEVELAND'S election has always seemed certain to us, and now as much as ever. If we had captured OHIO, that would have ended JIM BLAINE on the skirmish line of the Democratic battle. As it has gone against us, he gets a brief renewal of political life, but his doom is certain and fixed for November.

The Democrats have held their own in the election of Congressmen in West Virginia, but have lost several members in OHIO. FORAN is elected in Cleveland, MCKINLEY and PAIGE are at close quarters, the two Cincinnati members are probably Republican, General WARNER, seems to have been defeated in the Marietta district and FRANK HURD probably elected in the Toledo district.

THE Republican papers of Pittsburgh, out of the slough of despond, comment on the Ohio election as if the Democrats and *not* the Republicans had carried the State every Presidential year for the past thirty-two years. If OHIO had gone Democratic where would the Republican candidate have been to-day? Possibly in JAY GOULD'S back room settling up. As it has gone Republican, there are no signs of abatement in the Democratic canvass. Republicans can't comprehend the intrepidity and invincibility of the Democratic party.

WE are compelled to print THE WEEKLY POST this week in different form—a change necessitated by the placing of new machinery in our press room. We will resume the old form next week.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S COURSE

On the Catholic Protectory Bill Endorsed by a Well Known Priest.

NEW YORK, October 12.—Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn is the leading Catholic pastor in this city, and presides over St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, the largest church of that denomination in the city. Next to Cardinal McCloskey, he has more influence in Catholic circles here than any other representative of the church. He is regarded by the Irish-American population especially as their champion protector. Within the past few days the Blaine managers have been circulating throughout the country an anonymous pamphlet entitled "Governor Cleveland and the Catholic Protectory." It accuses the Governor of bigotry and intolerance of the Catholic church and her institutions. It charges him, while Governor, with a deliberate attempt to weaken the influence of the church and to deprive it of legislation which rightfully belonged to it.

INTERVIEW WITH FATHER M'GLYNN.

Last night Rev. Father McGlynn said in an interview: "I have received one of these circulars that had been sent to LaCrosse, Wis., in a letter to me from the recipient, with a request for light upon the subject. I regret exceedingly that such a question has been introduced into the canvass, and I regret it not so much for any injury it may do to the interests of Mr. Cleveland, for in this matter I honestly think it may be a two-edged sword, and be of injury rather to his opponents, but I regret it chiefly because of the dangerous elements that its introduction into our American politics, and because of the serious injury that it can hardly fail to inflict to the best and purest of Catholic interests themselves.

"And this precisely the charge that I make against Mr. Blaine, because of the well known and reiterated proofs that have been laid before the whole people, while from all I have seen and heard, and from, as I think, a very full knowledge of the case, I deny the charge in toto as specially against Mr. Cleveland. Some of the specifications against Mr. Cleveland in this matter are simply wanton and malicious lies, the very reverse of truth. For instance, the absurd clamor about the so-called "Freedom of Worship bill." This measure was, I believe, vetoed by former Republican Governors, but, as a matter of fact, during Governor Cleveland's administration it never passed the Legislature, having been killed there, and, I am informed by members who took an active interest in it, by Republican votes, and notably by the voice and influence of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt.

"That Mr. Cleveland has no personal antipathy or prejudice against Catholics is more than proved by the oft-published and well known fact, the appointment by him of Catholics to some three or four of the highest offices in his gift, and, on the other hand, that Catholics as such, among those who know him best, namely, those of his own city of Buffalo, of this city of New York, and of the whole of his own State, so far from thinking him a bigot, would as soon think the man in the moon. And old fashioned honesty and public virtue, and are, therefore, in the immense majority enthusiastic in his support.

A SHAM FULLY EXPOSED.

"As far as I can make out, the only even half plausible pretext for charging the Governor with sectarian bigotry or intolerance is because of his vetoing an appropriation of $20,000 to the Catholic Protectory of this city. I am perfectly frank to say that very many of those who use this charge to injure the Governor's candidacy, if they be nominal Catholics, are not so much concerned about the real interests of the Catholic Protectory as they are about the distribution of local spoils of office and disgusted with the Governor's stiff-necked resistance in refusing to stoop to their petty deals and bargains, to their demands for their share of the spoils, and to their wish that he should administer his high office after the manner and in the interests of low ward and county politicians. For such people any clue is good enough to beat Cleveland, and any charge, no matter how unjust or false, a good one for them if it will help their self-interest and vindictive opposition to his election. It is no new thing that such people should be ready to "do or die the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." Of course they will now shout loudly about the freedom of worship and liberty of conscience, and shed crocodile tears over the poor children of the Protectory at the very moment that they are preparing—some of them by their direct votes; others by failing to vote for Cleveland—to elect to the Presidency a traducer, a Know-Nothing, over and over and again has appealed to bitter anti-Catholic prejudices for his own base political purposes. They cannot accept Cleveland's action, because, as I clearly see, in the reasons that he himself gives in his veto, he vetoes a comparatively paltry appropriation simply for reasons of justice, economy, wise government and law, to elect or permit the election and some of them to shout themselves hoarse for the election—and some of them to shout themselves hoarse for the election of the old Know-Nothing editor of the *Kennebec Journal*, the member of a Know-Nothing Lodge, and more recently the sponsor and abettor of the infamous Madigan circular.

WOULD HAVE DONE THE SAME.

"But now, to come more directly to this matter of the Governor's veto of the appropriation to the Catholic Protectory, I certainly may be supposed, as a Catholic clergyman of this city, to have a pretty full knowledge of the objects and methods of the Catholic Protectory, and with all the light that I can get from such knowledge, and after carefully and repeatedly examining the reasons given by the Governor himself, which reasons I find in a volume of the public papers of the Governor for the legislative year 1883, I feel that if I, Catholic and Catholic clergyman as I am, were in the Governor's place, I, to fulfil my sworn duty, would have done precisely what he did in the matter, and for pretty much the same reasons. The Governor was confronted by a section of the Constitution of the State, apparently forbidding any appropriation of the money of the State in aid of any association or corporation or private undertaking, and the only exception contemplated in the same section of the Constitution that could seem to favor or justify the appropriation is the exception permitting the Legislature to make such provision as it may see proper in behalf of juvenile delinquents."

'TWAS A VICTORY

The Political Conditions of 1876 Revived by the Elections of Tuesday.

Ohio Goes Republican by About a Third of Garfield's Majority!

While West Virginia Doubles or Trebles Hancock's Majority.

Jay Gould's Money, Federal Bulldozing and Repeating Under Blaine's Direction Save Ohio.

The Presidential Election Remanded to the Decision of New York, New Jersey, Indiana.

A Field the Corruptionists Cannot Cover As They Did in Ohio,

But Where the Democracy Are Strong, Ready For Battle and Certain of Success.

OHIO.

Ohio, at the election yesterday, voted for a Secretary of State, a Judge of the Supreme Court, a member of the Board of Public Works, and twenty-one Congressmen. The State officers are now Democrats, as are also thirteen of the twenty-one Congressmen. The candidates were as follows:

SECRETARY OF STATE.
Democrat—J. W. Newman (renominated).
Republican—James S. Robinson.
Prohibition—E. J. Norris.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Democrat—Charles A. Martin.
Republican—William W. Johnston.
Greenback—J. J. Grogan.
Prohibition—J. W. Rosebrugh.

MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
Democrat—J. B. Pendry.
Republican—Charles A. Flickinger.
Greenback—William B. Ogden.
Prohibition—W. J. Kirkbride.

CONGRESSMEN.

First District—Democrat, *John Follett; Republican, Benjamin Butterworth; Prohibition, John B. Mahon.

Second District—Democrat, Adam Kramer. Republican, Charles E. Brown; Prohibition, Henry Hoose.

Third District—Democrat, *James E. Campbell; Republican, Henry L. Morey; Prohibition, S. W. Keister.

Fourth District—Democrat, Charles M. Anderson; Republican, John F. Link; Prohibition, Joseph Legg.

Fifth District—Democrat, *Benjamin LeFevre; Republican, Wm. D. Davis.

Sixth District—Democrat, Wm. D. Hill; Republican, H. C. Glenn; Prohibition, Nathaniel Crary.

Seventh District—Democrat, *Geo. E. Seney; Republican, Daniel Pabst, Jr.; Prohibition, Chris. C. Nesterlock.

Eighth District—Democrat, J. W. Denver; Republican, Levi Mittler; Prohibition, Wilson Colvin.

Ninth District—Democrat, E. F. Poppleton; Republican, William C. Cooper; Prohibition, J. W. Sharp; Greenback, L. Graham.

Tenth District—Democrat, *F. H. Hurd; Republican, Jacob Romeis; Prohibition, W. T. Rowe.

Eleventh District—Democrat, W. W. Ellisberry; Prohibition, *Alphonso Hart.

Twelfth District—Democrat, Leo Eberly; Republican, J. Thompson; Prohibition, J. J. Collins; Greenback, Robert Dodge.

Thirteenth District—Democrat, Joseph H. Outhwaite; Republican, Allen Miller; Prohibition, W. A. Debolt; Greenback, S. B. Williams.

Fourteenth District—Democrat, J. L. Vance; Republican, C. H. Grosvenor; Prohibition, T. E. Copeland; Greenback, H. Evans.

Fifteenth District—Democrat, Perish Wilkinson; Republican, Elijah Little; Greenback, J. W. Shryock.

Sixteenth District—Democrat, George W. Geddes; Republican, H. C. Hedges; Prohibition, John Voel.

Seventeenth District—Democrat, A. J. Warner; Republican, J. F. Taylor; Prohibition, Mr. McElhanney.

Eighteenth District—Democrat, J. H. Wallace; Republican, J. H. Taylor; Greenback, Charles Jenkins.

Nineteenth District—Democrat, Horace Alverd; Republican, E. B. Taylor; Prohibition, Jay Odell.

Twentieth District—Democrat, D. R. Paige; Republican, *William McKinley, Jr.; Prohibition, Thomas Rhoades; Greenback, H. P. Smith.

Twenty-first District—Democrat, *M. A. Foran; Republican, C. C. Burnett; Prohibition, Abraham Teachout.

*Renominated.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

COLUMBUS, O., October 15.—The feeling at the rooms of the Democratic State Executive Committee this evening was much more cheerful than it was last night. Governor Hoadly and other leading Democrats have been at the rooms the greater portion of the day receiving the later returns, and chatting pleasantly on the signal failure of the Republicans' great expectations, and the present and prospective decrease in the exaggerated figures given out by the exuberant Republicans this morning. "The Republican majority promises to be cut down to 8,000, perhaps less," said Private Secretary McCunniville in answer to a question. Returns at 5 o'clock had been received from thirty-four counties, which he said fully verified this estimate. The latest dispatches received by Chairman Bargar are that Mercer county has given a Democratic majority of 2,240; Pickaway county, a Democratic majority of 1,050; Sandusky county, a Democratic majority of 800; Erie county, a Democratic majority of 900; Ottawa county, a Democratic majority of 1,500; Butler county, a Democratic majority of 2,800; Hocking county, a Democratic majority of 800.

Hon. James E. Campbell, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third district, telegraphs that his majority is over 400. Hurd's election in the Tenth district is claimed by 75 majority.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

The revised list of successful Congressional candidates now is:

First district—Benjamin Butterworth, Republican.

Second district—Charles E. Brown, Republican.

Third district—James E. Campbell, Democrat.

Fourth district—Charles M. Anderson, Democrat.

Fifth district—Ben Lefevere, Democrat.

Sixth district—W. D. Hill, Democrat.

Seventh district—George C. Seney, Democrat.

Eighth district—John Little, Republican.

Ninth district—William C. Cooper, Republican.

Tenth district—Frank Hurd, Democrat.

Eleventh district—E. F. Ellsbury, Democrat.

Twelfth district—Albert C. Thompson, Republican,

Thirteenth district—Joseph H. Outhwaite, Democrat.

Fourteenth district—C. H. Grosvenor, Republican.

Fifteenth district—Bariah Wilkin, Democrat.

Sixteenth district—George W. Geddes, Democrat.

Seventeenth district—J. D. Taylor, Republican.

Eighteenth district—Isaac H. Taylor, Republican.

Nineteenth district—Ezra B. Taylor, Republican.

Twentieth district—Martin A. Foran, Democrat.

Twenty-first district—Martin A. Foran, Democrat.

CLAIMS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

At the Republican Committee headquarters the returns are coming in very slowly. Chairman Oglevee is anxious over the delay in receiving returns from heavy Democratic points, and has telegraphed the Republican leaders in those localities to hurry up the count. Their latest returns concede the election of Campbell, Democrat, in the Third, and leaves Taylor's victory over Warner in the Seventeenth still a matter of speculation. Taylor carried his own county, Guernsey, 558, and Noble gave him a 432 majority. The Republicans estimate that Belmont gave Taylor 500 at least, though he expected 600 or 700. The Democrats carried Monroe county by 2,300, but Taylor expected to cut General Warner down to 1,800 in that county, and also expected to carry Washington county by 200. If these estimates are correct Taylor will be successful by about 200. They are also claiming the election of Romeis over Hurd in the Tenth by 200 or 300 majority, and of Sluks over Anderson in the Fourth by 300.

WHAT CAUSED DEFEAT.

The *Times* to-night editorially says: "The abnormal defections of the past two years should have been repeated, but the factors used to prevent this were of terrific and shameless power. But the result discloses that the Republican majority will scarcely exceed 10,000, a loss even in its much boasted increased vote of 1881, of 24,000 from 1880. That shows an encouraging drift in the State toward Democracy. That proves that without interference the State can be carried by the Democrats." Referring to the unexpected reelection of Judge Johnson, along with the balance of the Republican ticket, the *Times* says: "It is idle to deny that in yesterday's defeat some Democrats see the advance of Prohibition and are maintaining that certain elements, whose battle was fought by the Democracy, may not in the future find the same phalanx solidity as an ally. Not as party retaliation, for that is the pettiness of citizenship, but a measure that seems from yesterday's vote, not so unpopular, hangs like a shade over the State. There must be no thought of retaliation. That would be party degradation. The party must oppose prohibition regardless of the temporary or fickle elements such opposition may allure. Its opposition must be an impulse from genuine Democratic teaching."

AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

CHAIRMAN GORMAN SAYS OHIO WILL NOT INFLUENCE THE FINAL RESULT.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, October 15.—If the Ohio election has had any dampening effect upon the Democratic members of the National and State Committees it is not visible in their faces to-day. On the contrary, they accept the result as something they expected and which would not interfere with the election in November. Senator Jonas, of Louisiana, said: "It is simply this: The Dutch have captured Holland. Steadily from these headquarters we have given it out that we expected Ohio to go Republican. It is a Republican State. When all the votes are counted I think it will be found that the Democrats have polled an exceedingly large vote, a vote that should have carried the State, but with their United States Marshals, their bulldozing, repeating and fraud, and lack of a registration law, they carried the State. They appreciate the fact that if they had not carried Ohio they would not carry five States in the Union. They have exhausted themselves in Ohio and in November, I am confident, Governor Cleveland will take its electoral vote. This election will but make the fight more bitter. The Republicans will now have to fight every inch of the ground in the doubtful States and face the earnest prospect of defeat."

A NEW YORKER'S VIEWS.

Lieutenant Governor D. B. Hill said: "It is a Republican State and we never calculated on it for our side. In 1880 we made the mistake where we lost a Democratic State, Indiana; but we shan't do that again. The Republican party can have Ohio for their State election. We will wait until November."

National Committeeman Lighter, of Chicago, said: "Why, of course it went Republican. We expected that, for it is a Republican State. If we sat down to calculate on certain figures we would have to face the demand of the Republicans for this place and that place. They claimed Ohio. They've got it, but it won't do them any good next month."

Colonel Bright, of Indiana, ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, said: "The Republicans made superhuman efforts to carry such States as Maine and Ohio avowedly Republican. What will they have to do in November if they had to work so hard for a State election? They claimed Ohio; they got it. They claimed West Virginia, but they didn't get it. Had they carried West Virginia, then we might have felt a trifle uneasy, and they worked like beavers to get West Virginia. The Republican party has a hard row to hoe. Defeat is staring them in the face. As to Indiana, she will record her vote in Democratic figures."

SENATOR GORMAN ON THE RESULT.

Senator Gorman, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, said: "We conceded the Republicans Ohio for the State election. They are glorying now, and glorying over the fact that after a hard struggle they have carried a State that has always been Republican. We are satisfied with the result. It will not affect the Presidential question. Their majority is too small to hurt us. Governor Cleveland will be elected."

Ex-Mayor W. R. Grace said: "Had it been a tidal wave in Ohio it might have done some harm. It wasn't a tidal wave, but the winning by a reduced majority of a Republican State by the Republicans. It cannot and will not affect the November election."

Mayor Edson, being asked what he thought would be the effect of the Ohio election on the national canvass, said: "The battle-ground is now transferred from Ohio to New York, and if the Democrats manage the campaign with proper vigor they can win, but they must lose no time, and they will have all they can do. That is my honest opinion. I am still hopeful that we can carry the November election."

AT THE CAPITAL.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS NOT SURPRISED AT THE RESULT IN OHIO.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, October 15.—The news from Ohio disappointed no well-informed Democrat in this city. Republican officeholders here are jubilant over the fact that Ohio still remains in the list of Republican States. At Democratic headquarters every one is satisfied with the result, and happy over the fact that the State did not go Republican by 25,000 or 30,000 majority. With over $2,000,000 in money circulated where it would do the most good, and the entire force of the Pension and Patent offices, besides the presence in the State of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and the last desperate method that could be devised was used to carry the State for the Republicans, Democrats here are surprised that the Republican majority has not reached at least 30,000. The Democrats claim with renewed confidence the election of Cleveland.

Representative Ellis arrived here this morning from Ohio. He is surprised that the Republican majority is so small. He said to your correspondent that he made up his mind after he had been in Ohio two days that the Democrats had no show of carrying the State. He said that the majority the State has given the Republicans shows conclusively the weakness of the Presidential candidate. Governor Cleveland would surely carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. At Democratic headquarters it is thought that at least twelve Democratic Congressmen have been elected. At Republican headquarters the air of an anxiety that has been prevalent for some days has disappeared and they are taking all the comfort possible out of the returns thus far received.

WHY THE REPUBLICANS WERE ANXIOUS.

Another dispatch says: Had the election yesterday been a national one there could scarcely have been greater rejoicing among the officeholders in this city than there is over the fact of Ohio to-day. Ever on her record and give a Democratic majority at the State election immediately preceding a Presidential contest. Nowhere perhaps in the United States has there been so much interest manifested in the result of yesterday's election as here in the National Capital. All last night and to-day crowds have blockaded the streets around the bulletin boards, grasping eagerly at every piece of information regarding the all absorbing subject, the result of the Ohio election, and cheering enthusiastically whenever encouraging reports were received. There could be no better indications of the doubts existing in the minds of Republicans regarding their ability to carry the State than this very fact, and though the rank and file of the party may consider yesterday's battle a victory, their leaders cannot so regard it.

NOTHING TO DISCOURAGE DEMOCRATS.

Had the Republican majority in Ohio been twice as large as it is it need not have discouraged Democrats. The full vote in Ohio was brought out yesterday. Never before in the history of the State was such an extraordinary effort made to get out the full vote. It is safe to assume that every vote cast for the Democratic ticket yesterday will be given Cleveland in November, while on the other hand Mr. Blaine's vote is likely to be smaller than that given the Republican ticket yesterday. Thousands of Prohibitionists voted for Robinson yesterday who will vote for St. John next month. With Robinson, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, the order of American Union, which numbers over 60,000 members in Ohio, had no fault to find and they probably all voted for him, but Mr. Blaine cannot get the vote of a single member of this organization.

The Pension and Patent offices cannot be removed to Ohio again next month nor can the Republicans concentrate all their efforts upon that State, so that it is not at all improbable that Ohio may yet be found in the Democratic column. Democrats here say that yesterday's election will have little or no effect on the campaign in the other States except to arouse the Democrats to renewed exertions.

CRAWLING DOWN.

TWELVE THOUSAND NOW CLAIMED AS THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

COLUMBUS, O., October 15.—Unofficial returns have been received from all the counties of Ohio except the five following: Carroll, Geauga, Lorains, Medina and Trumbull. These counties in 1883 all gave Republican majorities aggregating 7,072. The following counties show unofficial Republican majorities on the State ticket: Ashtabula, 4,313; Athens, 1,000; Belmont, 270; Champaign, 1,044; Clarke, 2,000; Clermont, 73; Clinton, 1,472; Columbiana, 2,218; Cuyahoga, 2,500; Delaware, 420; Fayette, 1,033; Fulton, 836; Gallia, 2,100; Greene, 2,200; Guernsey, 1,786; Hamilton, 2,25; Hardin, 394; Harrison, 646; Highland, 77; Huron, 1,110; Jackson, 678; Jefferson, 1,372; Lake, 1,662; Lawrence, 1,300; Logan, 1,178; Lucas, 319; Madison, 154; Mahoning, 1,053; Meigs, 1,481; Miami, 925; Morgan, 490; Morrow, 420; Noble, 289; Portage, 620; Preble, 283; Scioto, 721; Summit, 1,760; Union, 1,187; VanWert, 200; Warren, 745; Washington, 105; Wood, 600. Total, 45,115.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTIES.

Following counties give Democratic majorities: Adams, 77; Allen, 1,253; Ashland, 760, Auglaize, 2,000; Brown, 1,100; Butler, 2,870; Coshocton, 170; Crawford, 2,213; Darke, 1,222; Defiance, 1,100; Erie, 904; Fairfield, 1,832, Franklin, 928; Hancock, 300; Henry, 1,375; Hocking, 79 3; Holmes, 2,016; Knox, 15; Licking, 1,513; Marion, 742; Mercer, 2,240; Monroe, 2,400; Montgomery; 395; Muskingum, 25; Ottawa, 1,496; Paulding, 64; Perry, 125; Pickaway, 1,000; Pike, 570; Putnam, 1,822; Richland, 1,479; Ross, 147; Sandusky, 667; Seneca, 1,245; Shelby, 1,228; Stark, 250; Tuscarawas, 1,000; Vinton, 188; Wayne, 426; Williams, 97; Wyandotte, 752; total, 41,598. Adding to the above the majorities of 1883 in the five counties unheard from, gives a net plurality of 10,679. The five counties will probably increase the majorities of 1883, so that the plurality will reach about 12,000.

A GRAND WELCOME.

Governor Cleveland's Reception in New York Yesterday.

A Continuous Ovation From the Time of His Departure From Albany.

Hundreds Call Upon Him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A Great Meeting of Business Men at the Academy of Music.

Scenes Never Before Witnessed in the Streets of the Metropolis.

(Special to the Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, October 15.—It was 2 o'clock in the morning before the little knot of Governor Cleveland's friends left the Executive mansion last night and gave him an opportunity to snatch a few hours' sleep. The party had been sitting up receiving returns from Ohio and West Virginia, and the Governor could not retire before the last of his guests left. But he was up again at 5 o'clock, and, after a hasty breakfast, was driven to the Albany depot in time to catch the 6:30 express for the city. The train was the St. Louis express, making only five short stops between Albany and New York. Every precaution had been taken to prevent crowds gathering at the stations along the route, for the Governor had positively determined that he would not become a party to any dress parade affair. But nearly every depot showed up a little crowd of disappointed spectators as the train dashed by.

RECEPTION AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

The express is scheduled at Poughkeepsie ten minutes, but as the train drew up to that station the brakeman yelled, "Only five minutes for refreshments—" The rest of the sentence was lost in the booming of cannon; then the clash of a brass band broke in, and a moment later every other noise was drowned by the cheering from six thousand throats. The most eager of the throng climbed up the sides of the cars onto the roofs, and some of the more forward pushed their way into the Governor's presence and drew him out upon the platform. The great crowd had grown even larger by this time, and as the Chief Executive descended to the lower step, there was a fierce struggle to get nearer to him and grasp the outstretched hands. Then the throng on the other side of the train sent up a disappointed cry, and surged and tumbled toward the platform to get their share of recognition. Senator and Mrs. Newbold, who got aboard at Poughkeepsie, greeted the Governor warmly when he stepped from the crowd, and Mrs. Newbold took him captive to her seat, where he was introduced to a number of her lady friends, and with them he remained talking until the train reached the city.

ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK.

An hour before the arrival of the train bearing the Gubernatorial party a good crowd gathered about the Grand Central Depot. Many besieged the door leading to the platform, and when refused admission, threatened to break down the only barrier which separated them from the unobstructed view of the incoming train. Finally a large number succeeded in forcing their way through the street car entrance and packed the platform. The shrill whistle of the locomotive was heard at 10:30 o'clock, and as the train came in sight a mighty cheer went up. When it came to a standstill, a sudden rush was made for the car which the Governor's party occupied. A moment later the Governor appeared upon the platform. The crowd pressed eagerly forward to grasp the Governor's hand, and for fully five minutes he was unable to stir from his position. Finally Senator Gorman and a delegation from the National Committee, aided by two stalwart policemen, forced their way to the steps where was in waiting an open barouche.

WELCOMED BY A GREAT THRONG.

About this time another great crowd had gathered and the appearance of the Governor was the signal for many more rounds of cheers and the tossing of hats and canes into the air. The Governor, Colonel Lamont, Major Banks and Senator Gorman seated themselves in the barouche, and the route was taken up to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A long line of carriages followed. Although the steeds attached to the Gubernatorial coach were fleet and the driver gave them a free rein, a large number of men ran alongside it and kept the air resounding with cheers for "the next President."

The barouche turned into Madison avenue so great a crowd had collected that it was with difficulty that a passage was forced through. While the coach remained at a standstill many improved the opportunity to shake the Governor's hand, and the ear-splitting cheers continued.

AT THE HOTEL.

The party reached the hotel at 10:45 o'clock. The Governor had been assigned to rooms 82 and 83, the same apartments that he occupied recently by James G. Blaine. A stream of callers passed after him, and scarcely time was afforded him to remove the dust of travel before his presence was demanded in the reception room. On his appearance there a little boy stepped forward and presented him with a beautiful bouquet. The card attached was inscribed: "Compliments and best wishes of Carrie W. Schen, Buffalo. From your little friend to my great big friend." The Governor blushed crimson, but recovered sufficiently to request the little boy to kiss the giver many times with his compliments. Several other bouquets were carried to his room during the day.

VISITED BY COLLEGE BOYS.

About 12:30 o'clock a delegation from the Columbia College Cleveland and Hendricks Campaign Club called. President Dunning, in a neat little speech, assured the Governor of the hearty support of the collegians in the coming battle. They had wrested his course at Albany carefully, and decided that the principles as he had exhibited there ought to be transferred to Washington. After luncheon the Governor continued his levee. One of the first to send up his card and receive a greeting was General E. M. Lee, who on his card stated that he was "Just from the West Virginia stump." He brought in a good report and the Governor looked pleased. Then came a party headed by Colonel John Tracy, and having in charge Daniel McSweeny, who languished in a British jail for many months without any intervention on the part of Mr. James G. Blaine. He had a few moments' conversation with the Governor and told him of his plans. Four Southern young ladies, guests at the hotel, appeared and put a stop to the conversation. After being introduced one of them said she was from Georgia, the second said her native State was Virginia, the third was from South Carolina and the fourth from Alabama. They shook hands with the Governor and the oldest of them remarked, "I am glad to meet you. I hope to see you in the White House." "Yes," said another, enthusiastically, "down our way we are praying sincerely for your success."

A CURIOUS AND VALUABLE GIFT.

Thomas Harland, when introduced, presented the Governor a curious and old-fashioned silver watch. He said it had been made by his grandfather in Norwich, Conn., about 1790, at a time when the governor's grandfather, William Cleveland, was an apprentice in his shop. Mr. Cleveland in due course of time bought out Mr. Harland's business, and the same watch was repaired by him on four different occasion. Mr. Harland said that the papers signed by the Governor's grandfather, showing that he had made the repairs, were within the case. The Governor accepted the timepiece, thanked Mr. Harland, and requested him to write to him, giving a more detailed history of the watch.

A CONTINUOUS OVATION.

The Governor had scarcely a moment he could call his own. At 5 o'clock the number of visitors decreased and he seized the opportunity to go to his room. He dressed for dinner and joined a few of his staff and took his seat at the table which was spread in one of the parlors. The meal occupied about an hour and a half, during which time no callers were admitted. The hotel corridor filled to such an extent that as a precaution two porters were stationed at the head of the main staircase, and only those whose cards had been honored were allowed to go up. From 8 until 9, when the Reception Committee arrived, the Governor received his visitors and shook hands with them. All the prominent Democrats paid their respects. His walk through the densely packed corridor was a perfect ovation. Never in the history of the famous hotel was there such a crowd under its roofs. Men surged and pushed each other in the vain effort to catch a glimpse of their favorite candidate. They touched his coat and placed their hands upon his shoulder. Upon his entrance the Governor carried a bouquet of loose roses. Two minutes later the roses were scattered among the spectators who snatched them from his hands as mementoes. The police were unable to open a passage, and the Governor was obliged to edge his way to the street where his carriage was in waiting. Madison Square, from Twenty-third street to Twenty-sixth street, was an acre of inky blackness. Such a mass of people was never seen. They cheered and waved their hats, while some caught hold of the axles and body of the vehicle and followed to the Academy. All along the line there was nothing but heads and open mouths to be seen. It seemed as though the population was out en masse.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S MEETING.

The business men's mass meeting tonight at the Academy of Music and all thereabout, was a decided success. Ex-Mayor Grace presided. Henry Ward Beecher was received with the wildest enthusiasm and before he had finished a characteristic speech, a roar was heard from outside and the crowd inside knew that Governor Cleveland was coming. The cheer was promptly taken up. Beecher was unable to proceed. He stood silent, one hand on the speakers' table, watching the effect of the Governor's advent upon the people. In a few minutes Cleveland made his appearance. His reception beggars description. Every person in the vast audience rose to his feet and cheered and waved his handkerchief or hat as though mad. Governor Cleveland appeared to be greatly affected by the enthusiasm. Governor Cleveland came to the front of the stage and made several attempts to speak. He was not allowed to proceed for fully five minutes. At last he succeeded in saying:

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I thank you for this kind reception, and I am sure it is a cause for congratulation that so many of the business men of this metropolis have found room in the pending poll-ical struggle, for united and earnest effort. It has been my firm belief that one reason why we as a people do not enjoy to the utmost the advantages of our form of government is found in the fact that our business men are apt to neglect their political duties. The idea is too common among them that there is a heroism and a virtue in refusing to hold office, and the term of office in the United States seems to be regarded by many of this class as the best assevveration of their private virtues and business integrity. The protection and safety of the interests they have in charge are closely connected with a wise administration of the Government, and it has always seemed to me that if a regard for their duty as citizens did not compel them to take a more active interest in political affairs, the desire and need of self-preservation would. The best and surest method administration of government is accomplished when it is conducted on business principles. And it is quite apparent that the active participation of our business men in political affairs is an effective mode of impressing these principles upon the management of public affairs. I construe this large and enthusiastic meeting and the determination on the part of business men from which it had its rise, as the promise of a time when they shall find the path of duty as well as interest in a practical and intelligent interference with political questions and issues."

Uproar and applause punctuated the Governor's speech. At every period the cheers were deafening. When Governor Cleveland had concluded, Mr. Beecher again came forward and said: "The real, regnation orator always makes it a point to wind up with a splendid climax. You have had the climax and I retire." (Loud cheering and laughter.)

A LETTER FROM TILDEN.

The following letter from S. J. Tilden was received before the meeting dispersed:

OCTOBER 15, 1884.

GENTLEMEN—I have just received your letter on behalf of the New York Produce and Maritime Independent Merchants Cleveland and Hendricks Club, and representing also several other classes of business men inviting me to be present at the business men's mass meeting to be held at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, the 15 inst., in support of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. I regret that the delicate condition of my health compels me to forego the pleasure of joining with you on that interesting occasion. I remember gratefully that when I was my daily as Governor to engage in a grapple with the canal ring, which then swayed all the administrative, legislative and judicial departments of the State a majority of the local organizations of the Democratic party and of the organization of the Republican party at the New York Produce Exchange rallied to my support and stood by my side until that gigantic power was completely overthrown. I cordially concur in your opinion that the election of Cleveland and Hendricks is demanded by the best interests of the country. I believe that their election will be a substantial victory for the cause of good government; that it will secure the benefits of a safe, prudent, administration of The Chief Magistracy of the Republic in our relations with other countries; that it will restore simplicity and economy in the needs of the Federal Government so far as that result depends upon the Executive, for it will give business men immunity from the sudden changes of policy and enable them to repose under the shelter of a stable administrative system free from the favoritism to particular classes and interests and from the injurious fluctuations to which such favoritism and sudden changes always lead.

(Signed) SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

VISITED BY KELLEY.

Great cheers followed the reading of Tilden's letter. Governor Cleveland was escorted from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the Academy of Music by a committee composed of members of the different exchanges. He was cheered all along the route the crowd almost preventing the passage of carriages. Such a rush is rarely seen even in New York. On returning Governor Cleveland was visited by John Kelly, General Spinola and Senator Cullen, of Tammany Hall. M

WEEKLY POST.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1884.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE

POSTAGE PREPAID,

DAILY POST, one year, by mail.....$8 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail.....4 00
DAILY POST, three months by mail.....2 00

THE WEEKLY POST.

POSTAGE PREPAID

ONE COPY, one year.....$1 25
CLUBS OF FIVE, or over.....1 00

An extra copy sent free to any address sending a club of ten or more.

Remittances must be made in Money Orders or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration System is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any deviation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

All papers stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing the subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Postoffice to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Entered at the Postoffice at Pittsburgh, Pa., as second class matter.

Specimen copies of the DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address free of charge.

Address all orders to the publishers.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Complaints have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscriptions must be paid in advance, and as we use the Dix mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

NO POSTAGE STAMPS.

We must decline to receive postage stamps in payment for subscriptions. The new Postal Note costs but three cents, and constitutes a safe way in remitting, and can be had at almost every Postoffice.

J. P. BARR & CO., Publishers.

MORE TROUBLE FOR BLAINE.

That the Pennsylvania and New York Stalwarts are coldly indifferent to Mr. BLAINE'S election there is ample evidence. There was no gushing interview between BLAINE and DON CAMERON at Philadelphia; nothing but a formal exchange of courtesies. Col. PAYNE states this with real joy and much emphasis. Instead of DON CAMERON making a missionary and financial tour, with a big bag of money, to help BLAINE in Ohio, his three days' absence from home was merely to visit Cleveland relatives. Says the Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Herald*:

Senator Cameron came back from Ohio thoroughly soured. He thinks he sees an opportunity in the near future to shake himself entirely loose from Mr. Blaine in this State. The intrusion of the man from Maine has been a most unwelcome one to the Camerons, father and son. Simon Cameron said to the writer about four years ago: "Why did that man Blaine come into this State meddling with other people's affairs? Suppose I went up to Maine and gave him trouble, just because I once ate a cold dinner at Augusta, how would he like it? He's worse than was poor Henry Clay, a mischief-making presidential candidate." It is safe to assert that the feeling has not changed. Everybody who has been observing the politics of this State closely knows exactly what Senator Cameron is about. He is making sure of the Senate and House of the Legislature to insure his return to the Senate Chamber.

The red-hot BLAINE men in Pittsburgh are swearing mad at the CAMERONS, the OLIVERS, MAGEE and others. HARRY OLIVER is openly charged by them with treachery to BLAINE because of recent acts of his firm. CHRIS MAGEE is anathematized for absenting himself; they want his money and the money he can raise, as well as his skilled hand in the machine.

In New York the animosity of the Stalwarts toward BLAINE is even more pronounced. They hold him responsible for the humiliating defeat of Judge FOLGER for Governor, which sent that upright man broken-hearted to his grave. The well known letter BLAINE wrote to DICK HARRINGTON (of safe burglary fame) in 1882, virtually advised the defeat of FOLGER in New York and the CAMERON ticket in Pennsylvania. This extract covers the salient point of BLAINE'S letter to HARRINGTON:

> For the remainder of the campaign Republicans everywhere should bend their energies to securing a majority in the House of Representatives. Whatever cause of just discontent may exist with State nominations, unfairly and injuriously thrust upon the party, and whatever means may be taken to resent such wrongs and repel such injustice, it is evidently the duty of all true Republicans to use every honorable effort to hold control of the popular branch of Congress.

In publishing this letter prior to the New York and Pennsylvania elections of 1882, Mr. BLAINE'S especial organ, the New York *Tribune*, interpreted it as follows:

> Mr. Blaine's letter to the Delaware Republicans points out the one thing on which the party ought to agree, whatever discontent there may be as to other matters, and whatever mode Republicans may think suitable and expedient for expressing that discontent. *Tribune* plain duty is to unite on fit candidates for Congress, and elect them. But Don Cameron may read one or two sentences in the letter with great interest, and it so may the purblind administration leaders in New York. They may have made it impossible to save these States. In any case it is a duty to save Congress.

It is also demonstrated that Judge FOLGER up to the time of his death believed his humiliating defeat by 200,000 majority was due largely to BLAINE'S hostile intermeddling in the New York canvass. BLAINE after his nomination wrote to Judge FOLGER defending himself. The Judge replied stating he was a Republican and would support the Republican ticket. That part of the letter has been printed by the Blaineites, but an important portion was suppressed, just as Senator EDMUNDS' letter was doctored. The suppressed portion is furnished the New York *Herald* of Wednesday by a confidential friend of Judge FOLGER, to whom it was shown before being mailed to BLAINE. The Judge wrote:

> I propose to be frank with you. Friends in New York write me that they desire to revenge themselves on you. They express the opinion that neither you nor your followers desired or worked for the success of the State ticket in New York in 1882. As evidence of this assertion they refer me to your letter to Harrington of October, 1882. They assert that if Grover Cleveland was good enough for Governor over Folger in 1882, that Grover Cleveland is good enough for President over Blaine in 1884.

This explains the attitude of the New York Stalwarts toward BLAINE. In this State his insulting and public denunciation of the CAMERONS a few years ago is well remembered. They treasure up a wrong with Highland fidelity until it is redressed. There are stout Republican hearts in Pennsylvania and New York that would beat with joy if BLAINE'S defeat can be made as bitter and humiliating as that of Judge FOLGER in New York and the CAMERONS in Pennsylvania in 1882.

THEY ARE FOR BLAINE.

Pretty much all the riff-raff in the Republican party has come to the surface since Mr. BLAINE was nominated. SECOR ROBESON'S conspicuous championship of the MULLIGAN candidate recalls memories of the most profligate and corrupt administration of the Navy Department in the history of the country. Most of the leading participants in the whisky conspiracy are either dead or in exile, but Colonel JOYCE, who served his term in the Jefferson City penitentiary, is on deck "whooping it up lively" for BLAINE and protection, and other survivors of the same gang are in thorough accord with him. The Star route frauds are recalled by the activity of Mr. S. B. ELKINS, Mr. BRADY, Mr. DORSEY, and others of that kidney, in BLAINE'S behalf. Recollections of the safe-burglary plot are revived by Mr. "DICK" HERRINGTON'S pronounced support of the Jingo candidate. Mr. POWELL CLAYTON, who attained such an unenviable notoriety during the carpet-bag epoch of rotten politics, is stumping Ohio for the magnetic man. Mr. KEIFER whose record as Speaker made him an object of popular contempt, has been one of the star performers in Mr. BLAINE'S hippodrome. Mr. WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG, whose career in politics has been from the beginning one of general cussedness, finds himself very prominent in the councils of the grand old party, and seems to possess Mr. BLAINE'S confidence in a rare degree. During the latter's recent travels in New York, he was accompanied among others by ex-Mayor J. J. BELDEN, of Syracuse, who was one of the chief members of the canal ring that Governor TILDEN broke up.

These men and the elements they represent believe devoutly in Mr. BLAINE'S peculiar kind of politics, and practice it whenever they get an opportunity. If BLAINE attracts any Democrats they are from the worst elements of the party. The Republicans who are for CLEVELAND are the cream of that party, representing its culture, morality and reform tendencies.

GREAT BUSINESS UPRISING.

The great movement of the business men of New York to promote the election of CLEVELAND, is entirely spontaneous. There has been no "working up," no dismal prophecies of financial disaster, no business scare. The sense of honor and honesty of the business population of the metropolis has been shocked at the bare possibility of such a corruptionist and falsifier as BLAINE dishonoring the Chief Magistracy of the Republic. It is a moral protest, the outgrowth of correct business principles, emanating from men sensitive as to national dishonor. The merchants of the Produce and Maritime Exchanges state the matter forcibly in this extract from an address they have issued to the merchants of the United States:

> The bad element has control of the Republican party, and, contrary to the advice of wise and good men, a candidate has been nominated for the Presidency whom reputable business men would hesitate to trust. He has been convicted by public opinion of using his official position to influence legislation by which his own private fortunes have been advanced; he has been the agent of lobbyists to secure improper legislation while occupying a seat in the Senate of the United States, and when accused of dishonorable practices has denied facts proved by his own correspondence over his own signature.
>
> We submit that a man thus convicted is unfit to be elected to the chief executive office in a nation of 55,000,000 of people to be their chosen representative before the world.

At the daylight meeting in front of the Sub-Treasury building on Thursday, 25,000 persons were jammed together on Wall, Broad and Nassau streets. The Stock Exchange Club, which had special charge of the meeting, had the co-operation of the Produce, Maritime, Cotton, Mining, Petroleum, Mercantile, Coffee and other exchanges. Since the demonstrations in the early days of the war, to rally the people to the Union cause, there has been no such extraordinary movement of the mercantile, financial and business population of New York City. It far exceeded in magnitude and importance the GARFIELD business meeting held four years ago at the same place.

In confirmation of the unanimity of the business support of CLEVELAND, some of our heaviest Pittsburgh jobbers, Republican in politics, recently home from New York, report an extraordinary revolution coming under their observation in the sentiment of the mercantile class. They are now substantially unanimous for CLEVELAND, although largely Republican in the past. Every day the accession of prominent and influential men is announced, and contributions are pouring into the National Committee in the most unexpected and liberal fashion.

As decisive about the situation in New York, and the certainty of the State going for CLEVELAND, there is no longer apprehension of KELLY or Tammany. They cannot stay the tide, even if so inclined. The Tammany local ticket nominated to exact concessions or create diversion, no longer gives the Democracy any concern. Conditions seem reversed, and it is Tammany must beg for terms. CLEVELAND'S majority in New York City and Brooklyn, we now believe, will equal TILDEN'S, which was 72,000 in the two cities. New York we regard as safe as Kentucky, and the influences and opinions that control that State will also control New Jersey and Connecticut.

AN UNJUST DECISION.

The decision of the Court of Common Pleas in the FOSTER-MCNEILL election contest is so plainly unjust that we are pained to know such a thing could happen, even in Allegheny county. The petitioners asked leave to file a list of 600 names of persons who voted illegally for HUGH MCNEILL for State Senator. The Court rejects the offer on the very thin technical ground that these names had not been included in the original petition and filed within thirty days after the election. The original petition sets forth certain specified unlawful acts and illegal votes in the interest of MCNEILL, and then adds that divers and sundry other illegal votes were cast for MCNEILL which they would in due time show. It was a physical impossibility to traverse the returns of forty-six election districts and scrutinize the status of each individual of over ten thousand voters within thirty days after the election. The act of Assembly, concerning contests for State Senator, requires that the Court shall diligently inquire "which of the candidates voted for received the greatest number of legal votes." Mr. FOSTER'S friends allege that he did "receive the greatest number of legal votes" and that to reject a list of 600 illegal votes for MCNEILL upon a technicality is a perversion of the act of Assembly, and is doing violence to the rights of citizens; that this is not a suit at law between plaintiff and defendant, but a petition involving the highest privilege. It is the people of Pennsylvania demanding that the candidate who received the greatest number of legal votes shall be given the seat and allowed to represent them, and not he who received the least number of votes. Under the special law in this case the Court should use all means in its power to ascertain which of the candidates voted for actually got the most legal votes. It should not by technicalities strive to aid the incumbent or act as though this were a simple action for debt or on a contract entitled FOSTER vs. MCNEILL.

Mr. FOSTER'S friends have done everything that could be done to aid the Court in determining the merits of the contest itself, and furnished ample proofs that he was really elected, and not Mr. MCNEILL.

The Republican party may find this particular chicken coming home to roost at a very inconvenient time for them hereafter.

SHOCKING VALLEY LIES.

BLAINE literally paved the Shocking valley on Saturday with audacious and straightout lies. Here is a sample, from his speech at Nelsonville:

> They say that I am a large holder in the Hocking valley syndicate. I say that I do not own a single share. They say again that I do. Let them come into court, then, and make the ownership good to me, ("Good!") If I could bring them into court on that issue, and under the rule suggested, I could bankrupt a great many Democratic editors and speakers who insist that I own property that I never did own. (Laughter and cheers.)

See how he avoids meeting the proofs of his ownership by falsehood and buffoonery, to tickle the ears of the unthinking. Here is the evidence that convicts BLAINE:

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 22, 1884.

HON. H. S. BUNDY:

In answer to your recent favor, I beg to say that I am not and never have been the owner of any coal lands or iron lands or lands of any kind whatever in the Hocking valley, or in any part of Ohio, nor have I at any time owned a share of stock in any coal, iron or land company in the State of Ohio.

J. G. BLAINE.

Third—I do not own and never did own an acre of coal land or any other kind of land in the Hocking valley or in any other part of Ohio. My letter to the Hon. Rezekiah Bundy in July last *on this same subject* was accurately true.

Very truly yours,
J. G. BLAINE.

—Letter to the Hon. Wm. McKinley, dated Bellaire, Ohio, October 4, 1880.

SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Dec 20
12th 1880

DEAR SIR—I send enclosed my draft for $25,000 in payment of my subscription to the Hope Furnace enterprise. Touching the interest, I have to ask that whatever it may amount to you will permit the payment to be postponed until some matters between Mrs. Lee and myself are definitely adjusted.

Very truly yours,
J. G. BLAINE.

Mr. Denison,
Columbus, Dec. 13, 1880.

Received of James G. Blaine $23,187 50, being payment in full for one share in the association formed for the purchase of lands known as the Hope Furnace Trust, situated in Vinton and Athens counties, Ohio. This receipt to be exchanged for a certificate when prepared.

J. N. DENISON,
Agent

"You are at liberty, however, to say that *in addition to my investment in the bonds of the Standard Company*, I and a friend of mine jointly advanced a very considerable sum of money on your note secured by the bonds, and in this way showed our faith in the intrinsic value of the bonds, and in the success of the Standard Company.

Sincerely,
(Signed)
"JAMES G. BLAINE."

—Letter to W. D. Lee, dated Saratoga Springs, N. Y., August 31, 1880.

As the leader is aware, the Hope and Standard companies represent corporations that ELKINS declared in his letter were bound to secure a monopoly of the coal and iron lands of the Hocking valley.

BLAINE, in his denial at Nelsonville, spoke in the present tense, and declared he was *not now a holder*. It is easy to part with ownership in half an hour in a political emergency. But in his letter to BUNDY he asserted he *was not now and never had been an owner*, etc.

LOGAN'S VOICE IS FOR WAR.

When the Republicans are defeated they generally declare there was not a fair vote, and in 1876, acting on this theory, they installed HAYES by indisputable fraud, forgery, perjury, bribery and theft. That was fair in Republican ethics. JACK LOGAN is ready for the same work again, and in his recent Philadelphia speech declared:

> Were I to have my way, fellow-citizens, I would not allow the control of the country to go out of the hands of the Republican party if the Democrats should prevail by means of preventing a fair vote of the people.

This is easily understood. LOGAN would make his assumption there was not a fair vote the pretext of usurpation and inevitable civil war—a war not of sections as the rebellion was, but a war of neighborhoods. But he will not have his way. Honest Republicans are now as much ashamed of the fraud of 1876 as Democrats are indignant. The Presidency cannot be stolen again. CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS will be elected and inaugurated, and LOGAN will not only lose the Vice Presidency, but the chances are very bright the Democrats will carry the Illinois Legislature on joint ballot, and retire the 40-jackass lung power of LOGAN from the Senate.

Governor ST. JOHN, in his speech at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, last week, recalled an incident illustrative of LOGAN'S methods, when he gloried in the work of hunting runaway negroes, for which the Illinois Republicans christened him "Dirty Work LOGAN." ST. JOHN said that before the war, when he lived in Illinois, an escaped negro boy asked him for food. It was against the law to succor a fugitive slave, but his sympathy was touched and he asked his wife to bring some bread and meat. She urged him to bring the boy into the house, that spies were watching the place and would cause his arrest. He insisted on feeding the slave publicly, and the consequence was he was arrested. Before the Judge he acknowledged the charge made against him and declared that he would rather obey God's law than man's law. The Judge dismissed the case. "JOHN A. LOGAN," thundered Governor ST. JOHN, "was the author of that law under which I was arrested!"

98 CENT "BLATHERSKITES."

It has been stated by well informed Republican papers in Pittsburgh, that the reduction of wages in the OLIVER mills has been withdrawn because of the political pressure brought on Mr. OLIVER that it might defeat the brave General NEGLEY and other candidates, and send Republican workingmen whirling to BEN BUTLER or CLEVELAND. If the reduction is recalled in a political emergency, it is not uncharitable to suppose it will be again enforced when the emergency passes, which will be on the fourth day of November—three weeks from next Tuesday. But it will then probably be attributed to the election of CLEVELAND.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* seems rather aggrieved that the old wages have been restored, although conceding it "caused a general feeling of satisfaction." We quote from the *Gazette* of yesterday:

> Whatever necessity there may have been for making the reduction, the fact that the workmen refused to accede to it and preferred to go idle for an indefinite period rather than submit to any reduction, shows very conclusively that they are not in such straitened circumstances as certain Democratic would-be sympathizers represent them to be. The "verge of starvation" is several degrees removed from such a point, at the approach of winter, have the courage to say "we will not work for a cent less than we are now getting." * * * Much more significance was attached to this demand than it really deserved, and had it been made at any other time it would not have served as a handle for demagogues and blatherskites.
>
> Just how near the "verge of starvation" ninety-eight cents a day for ten hours of the hardest physical labor will bring a man, is a point not many would care to experiment on. We think the solid fact of such a reduction is not so much "a handle for demagogues and blatherskites," as promises of better wages and prosperity if Republicans win and pauper wages and starvation of Democrats succeed. Remember 1880.

FOULING THEIR OWN NEST.

The Republican managers are so depraved that they even distribute garbled reprints of their own platform. The Chicago platform and the letters of acceptance, as sent out in pamphlet form by the Republican National Committee, with the injunction "read first and lay by for reference," makes the soldier resolution read as follows:

> The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the *Republican* soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the Republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions for all who were disabled and for the widows and orphans or those who died in the war.

It will be observed by this resolution thanks are only *"due to the Republican soldiers."* All others, Democrats, Greenbackers, Labor Reformers and Prohibitionists who composed the large majority of the men in the ranks, are given the go-by as not deserving of thanks. It was only "the Republican soldiers" who saved the Union!

The Republican platform, as officially printed in MCPHERSON'S Hand-book for 1884, makes the document read: "The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the *Union* soldiers and sailors of the late war," etc.

This did not meet the approval of Mr. FRANK JONES' National Committee, so, with petty malice, they garbled their own resolutions so as to give thanks only to "*Republican* soldiers and sailors."

This is an insult to every patriotic man who served in the Union army. If only Republicans had enlisted, JEFF DAVIS would have had better luck with his Confederacy.

THE MCSWEENY CASE.

The Republicans are a good deal troubled by the appearance of MCSWEENY in the field of American politics. His story is a plain and straightforward one. He came to this country in 1852 and took out his first papers in Pennsylvania; in 1855 he went to the Pacific coast; he was fully naturalized in California, remaining in that State twenty-three years, marrying an American-born woman and raising a family of American children. In 1877 he went to Ireland for his health, and settled temporarily in Donegal, where he was born. He was arrested under the provisions of the English law doing away with *habeas corpus*, when Mr. BLAINE was Secretary of State, and being thrown into jail and denied any form of trial or any knowledge of the charge against him, naturally appealed to his Government to protect him, and to demand his trial in a court of justice or his release. This it was his right and duty to do. Says Mr. MCSWEENY in a statement he has made:

> I was condemned and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment without any form of trial. I was confined fourteen months and ten days in a British dungeon. I was locked up in a cell six by twelve feet eighteen hours daily during that period. I committed no crime known to the laws of this country; I was charged with none. I appealed to my friend Blaine, Secretary of State for the United States, to protect me. My wife appealed to him on my behalf. He treated our appeals with cold indifference. He did not condescend even to reply. This was Mr. Blaine's "vigorous foreign policy" when he was in a position to demand and procure the release of the American suspects imprisoned in this country. Under these circumstances I would ask the freemen of our great republic, if they are Irishmen, if they trust the man who suffered the spotless emblem of liberty, the stars and stripes, to be disgraced and trampled on by Queen Victoria's hirelings?

—D. MCSWEENY.

This is where the shoe pinches about MCSWEENY. He comes back to prick the bubble of sham and gasconade the Republicans have been flying about BLAINE'S "spirited foreign policy" to catch the Irish vote.

Irish votes, at the time, not being in demand in Mr. BLAINE'S interest, MCSWEENY'S appeal and that of his wife for protection met with no response. As Secretary of State Mr. BLAINE was too busy pushing the speculative claim of LANDREAU on the Peruvian Government, and so he left MCSWEENY to a fate which he described in these words in a letter to his wife, written in December, he having been arrested and imprisoned, without warrant or charge, on the previous 2d of June:

> I have to keep moving about continually in my narrow space to keep from freezing. You must know how dreadful it is to be locked up eighteen hours a day in this cold, damp dungeon, without fire, and, worse still, we are compelled to stand or walk about daily for five hours in the open air, in a damp, muddy yard, ankle deep in water, and then return to our cold cells trembling with cold.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, which seems to have had a relapse from its effort to wheedle the Irish of their votes, says "MCSWEENY *fared fully as well as he deserved.*" Arrested without cause, held without a hearing, imprisoned without a trial, MCSWEENY in the above extract relates how he fared, which the BLAINE organ says was "fully as well as he deserved."

The *Gazette* also declares "the United States Government did everything in its power to secure his release." But it was *not* under the cowardly and truckling foreign administration of JAMES G. BLAINE that it did anything. BLAINE refused to act—would not even respond to the appeals of MCSWEENY'S American wife. After BLAINE was dismissed from the State Department action was taken, resulting in the release of all the suspects.

The *Gazette* also gives fair notice that if BLAINE is elected the MCSWEENYS of the future may rot in British jails. It says:

> The most important fact developed in the MCSweeny case was that a few dangerous and designing men, using certificates of naturalization issued from United States Courts, could go very far toward creating serious trouble between two nations at peace with one another. The Republican party, with Mr. Blaine at its head, can be trusted to defend to the very uttermost every American citizen in every right he possesses, as against the adverse acts of foreign governments, but when it comes to making a cat's paw of the State Department to shield a lot of meddlers in the affairs of Ireland, that is another matter. Mr. McSweeny has learned that he cannot willfully run his head into the lion's mouth without paying the penalty.

We ask the attention of Irishmen whose votes the *Gazette* has been begging for BLAINE to the latent meaning of this extract.

It speaks slightingly of "certificates of naturalization," evidently adopting Minister LOWELL'S theory, indorsed by BLAINE and rejected by FRELINGHUYSEN, that the Government makes a distinction between naturalized and native-born citizens. This is a monstrous and cowardly principle. That bit of paper covers its holder with the glorious panoply of American citizenship, and entitles him to the fullest protection; such protection, at the cannon's mouth, if necessary, as the Democratic party guaranteed under MARCY and BUCHANAN.

It was not developed in the MCSWEENY case or in that of the other American citizens arrested in Ireland, that they were "dangerous and designing men * * * creating serious trouble between two nations at peace with one another." They were arrested without cause and discharged without trial. The English Government if it had had a case against them would have jumped at the chance. They lingered in jail, by BLAINE'S acquiescence as long as he was Secretary of State, but soon after President ARTHUR "bounced" him from the State Department a very small display of vigor secure their release. These poor Irishmen had a higher appreciation of the dignity of American citizenship than the *Gazette*, which has repeatedly censured them for refusing to accept their release on insulting conditions, admitting guilt. No thanks to BLAINE they were released unconditionally.

The *Gazette* very distinctly intimates that the measure of protection BLAINE accorded MCSWEENY, WALSH, CONNOR, BOYTON and others will be the measure that will govern his administration should the dishonor of his election befall the country.

We believe it. No more intolerable sham has been invented in this campaign than BLAINE'S assumed sympathy for Irish citizens, at home or abroad. His "spirited policy" is reserved for a weak nation like Peru and a speculative guano claim. John Bull's growl frights him as did the MULLIGAN letters.

SATURDAY NIGHTS PARADE.

The Democratic demonstration on Saturday night, considering we have been conducting a very quiet campaign, appealing to reason rather than parade and torchlights, far exceeded the most sanguine anticipations. There were between four and five thousand voters in line, and the procession occupied an hour and eight minutes in passing the corner of Grant street and Fifth avenue. Many of the clubs were admirably disciplined, and their marching and evolutions provoked the greatest enthusiasm. When so many did well it would be invidious to particularize. The credit of the order and system that characterized the demonstration is, of course, largely due to General GUTHRIE, the Chief Marshal. The Republicans also had a creditable demonstration on Saturday evening, and it was pleasant the courtesy and good humor that actuated the men in the ranks and the spectators on the side walks whenever they met.

It is something for the Democrats to plume themselves on that in the State of Allegheny, with its overwhelming Republican majority, they have exceeded the best the Republicans so far have been able to do in the way of street parades.

THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The aspect of the Congressional contest in the Twenty-third, or Allegheny district, has changed materially in the last two weeks, and the indications daily point out that Colonel BAYNE, the Republican candidate in that Gibraltar, instead of having a walk over will find his active competitor, MORRISON FOSTER, not only close on his flank at the close of election day, but possibly a neck or a nose ahead. The dissatisfaction with Colonel BAYNE is not only deep but loud. His indifference to the fate of the county ticket, the telegram sent to the Philadelphia *Times*, and other matters are openly denounced by Republicans of both wings of the party. Mr. FOSTER is well known all over the district, and his unselfish exertions at all times in favor of the material interests of the people of Allegheny have gained him "golden opinions from all sorts of people." His sound views in favor of protection cause him to be considered a worthy compeer of RANDALL and HOPKINS in the cause of Pennsylvania's industrial interests.

ONE OF BLAINE'S ARGUMENTS.

Mr. BLAINE in his Massillon speech indulges in this shallow generality:

> It was never designed that one part of the country should be permanently agricultural and the other part manufacturing, but it was designed that agriculture and manufacture should go hand in hand (cheers), and wherever they go hand in hand you have thrift, progress and happiness. [Renewed cheers.]

We take it that nature designed certain States of the Union, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania for instance, as manufacturing States, and others as grain-growing and cotton-producing, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota and Louisiana, for instance. The attempt to compete with Pennsylvania in iron and steel production in the West has not been attended with gratifying results, nor will it be. The prosperity of the country is advanced by all sections developing their natural advantages, and then by a free interchange of products; free trade between the States, guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

WHAT is it makes George Edmunds so cool and placid, and how he does such deep thinking? It is because he never allows himself to be harassed with colds. *He* takes Dr Bull's Cough Syrup, he does.

ON the 28th day of September, 1872, the New York *Tribune* printed on its first page a story of BLAINE'S venality in connection with the Union Pacific railway under these shocking head lines

PROOF OF BLAINE'S FRAUD.

ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND FOR HIS INFLUENCE.

HOW THE MAN OF MANY PAGE RAILWAY DIVISION, WAS BANKRUPT BY BLACKMAIL—A STARTLING STORY OF IMMENSE FRAUDS AND THE GROSSEST CORRUPTION.

After the harrowing details came this terrible summing up in the shape of a "tag:"

> Speaker Blaine is *proved to have received* although not declaring them, shares of stock, subject to assessment, and valued at $1,625,600; 3,000 shares not subject to assessment, valued $226,000, and 2,000 shares more alloted, but not assessed. The two latter lots, not subject to assessment, were received by Blaine with himself in the 32,500 shares of stock, subject to assessment, were supposed to be for distribution among his supporters, in helping to procure the passage of the bill and subsequent amendments.

Is it a wonder that a great many Republicans and no end of Democrats in the country are convinced that JAMES G. BLAINE is an unfit man to elevate to the Presidency?

Insurance.

Insurance is a good thing whether applied to life or property. No less a blessing is anything that insures good health. Kidney-Wort does this. It is a potent remedy, it is a mild but efficient cathartic, and acting at the same time on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, it relieves all these organs and enables them to perform their duties perfectly. It has wonderful power. See advt.

—A Prussian general, noted for his severity, was inspecting some military stables.

"What do I see there?" he thundered, pointing toward a lot of cobwebs.

"Sir," replied the subordinate, whose quick wit saved him, "we keep the cobwebs there purposely to catch the flies and prevent them from tessing the horses!"

Advertising Cheats!!

"It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant, interesting style.

"Then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such.

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them *one trial*, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY to favorably noticed in all the papers,

Religious and secular is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines."

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability * * *

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers are so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery.

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and nervous debility.

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father Is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY OF Utica, New York.

☞ Note genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

A Strong Letter From the Great Statesman Favoring the Reduction of Taxation.

Effects of the Teachings of the Republican Party Should They be Followed.

American Farmers Threatened With Ruinous Competition—Grover Cleveland Warmly Indorsed.

To S. M. Shaw, Esq., editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, Cooperstown, Otsego County.

DEAR SIR—I regret I cannot take an active part in the pending political contest. I am unable to do so on account of my health.

I feel a deep interest in the result. The present time is favorable to the discussion of questions, which concern the welfare of our country. The passions excited by the events of the past twenty years have in a good degree subsided.

The great interests of our country should now be considered, in a way which will promote its welfare. Its progress has been rapid beyond precedent.

From a feeble nationality it has grown within the lifetime of many of our citizens to great power. Even if the rate of our increase shall be less than heretofore, in about twenty-five years it will have a population of *one hundred millions*. Many who are now living will be active citizens when it reaches this position among the nations of the earth. We are now on the eve of great events, upon which the results of the present political canvass will have a bearing.

We can form no idea of the changes which a few years will make in the population of our cities and States, and in the social aspects of our country. Political power has passed over the Alleghenies and is held in the regions watered by the Mississippi and its confluents. The States which formed our Union are now on the margin of our country, and they are now controlled by those in the interior, which owe their existence to the policy and legislation of the original States.

We cannot foretell the future, but it is our duty so to conduct public affairs that those who will conduct them in coming years shall receive them from our hands in the best condition.

While there is much to animate us with regard to its future, we must bear in mind that its growth and prosperity will also cause many difficulties and dangers. They will involve us in new relationships with the nations of the world. They will attract attention to our affairs and may excite unfriendly feelings. The increase of population and its diffusion over new and distant territories add to the danger of political prejudices.

We must not fail into the error of supposing the results of the late Civil War have put an end to sectional passions.

The past teaches us that we cannot foresee when and where these may be excited. Many instances of changes of opinion and feelings could be given, and they warn us that there is always danger that they may be excited in unlooked for quarters. Should the folly or wickedness of thoughtful conduct of public affairs to prevent excited passions, for with the increase of population and varied interests they become more dangerous and more easily excited.

Unfortunately the canvass has been marked by personalities which have turned away attention from more important subjects.

It is our duty to learn how we can promote the interests of all pursuits, and not to devote our attention to one, at the expense of the others. The policy of the past and the declarations of the parties in our country attract the attention of the world, for they relate to subjects which affect their interests.

The speakers and the press of the Republican party are causing great injury and danger to our agricultural and other interests, by declaring that it is the duty of every good patriot to impose high taxes on imports as will exclude the products of other lands.

Now there is but one of our pursuits that we need fear competition.

Our farmers, our mechanics (with a few exceptions), our commerce, our carrying interests ask for no taxes to help them. Our manufacturers do need aid from the Government. All the parties have agreed that a large share of our revenues should be raised by taxes upon imports.

The late National Republican Convention adopted this financial doctrine, but their press and speakers claim that the term "Protection" means that taxes may be imposed for the sole purpose of aiding certain pursuits, and they do this in terms which are specially to make war upon our agricultural and other interests. They say it is a duty of our Government to fence out the importations of foreign products, which conflict with our own. If this broad proposition is true, then the Governments of Europe are reproached, because they do not impose duties upon our agricultural products, which are sent to their ports in such quantities. It is the duty upon our grain, provisions and dairy products would be destructive to the prosperity of all parts of our Union and all industrial pursuits. The amount of money we get for our farm products are diffused over our whole land and make general prosperity. In every season we know how anxiously business men ask about our farm products, and they base their plans for their pursuits upon the answers they get. None are more benefited by favorable seasons than our manufacturers, and their interests are the most injured by the speeches and articles put forth by the Republican press and speakers; for if duties are put upon our products in European markets, the disorder in trade will cripple them. While upon those who claim to be the peculiar friends of the manufacturers, and who are supposed to speak for them and to express their wishes. It would be an easy thing for the Governments of Europe to retaliate upon us. It would need but light duties to shut our products from their ports.

We have a striking proof of this in the effect on our own taxes on our carrying trade. In 1868 the tolls as taxes upon 100 lbs. of wheat carried from Buffalo to New York on our canals were 24 cents. The effect of this was felt by men of all parties to reduce them; these reductions did not show their influence until 1876. In the ten years prior to that time the carrying trade against our country was $817,429,674.

This State continued its policy of reducing canal taxes and at length abolished all tolls upon commerce on its canals, by a constitutional amendment passed by a great majority of the votes of its citizens. The reduction of taxes upon canal commerce left all other interests to reduce their charges with the following results:

In 1868 it cost to carry a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York, by rail and canal, 25 cents; by lake and railroad, 19 cents; by all rail, 17 cents. Last year the cost of carrying the same by lake and canal was a fraction more than 9 cents; by lake and railroad, 12 cents; by railroad 18 cents. The effect of this reduction of taxes upon carrying is shown upon the reports of the General Government of Hon. Joseph Nimo, Jr., was that, while from 1866 to 1875 the balance of trade against us was more than eight hundred million dollars, when those charges in carrying grain were reduced as above stated, the balance of trade in our favor in eight years was more than one thousand and three hundred million dollars. This shows what the effect would be if foreign governments, following the teachings of Republican speakers and writers, should feel it was their "duty" to impose charges upon exports to their countries equal to the reductions made in the cost of carrying from Chicago to New York in 1868 by our waterways. Such a course would be evidences that they mean to put charges on these articles, and Republican speeches are highly approved by British and Continental journals. France and other European countries have already prohibited the importation of some of our provisions, and they contemplate further action in the same direction. It is urged with truth that if we wish prosperity to our manufacturers all other industries would be benefited, but it is also true if we harm our farming, carrying and commercial pursuits we bring great disasters upon our manufacturers. Our agricultural interests are the most important of all, not only on account of the great value of the farm products, but from the fact that more of our citizens are engaged in it than in any other pursuit.

There is no Free Trade party in our country nor one opposed to raising the largest share of our national revenue by taxes upon imports.

The amount raised in this way in 1884 was over $195,000,000.

Nearly all of this vast sum, which has been paid by our people, who used imported articles, has benefited our manufacturers. Since 1870 the amount raised by taxes on imports has been more than *two thousand seven hundred millions of dollars*. No party objects to this method of raising revenue.

As this is the customary mode of raising revenue among all nations, it can give no offense nor excite retaliation, as it does not put taxes upon those that use foreign productions solely for the purpose of excluding such productions from our country.

The discussion between parties has been how the amount to be raised by taxes on imports shall be apportioned.

There is no Free Trade party in our country. There will be none if high tariff men do not call it into existence by extreme measures.

There is a general complaint of the burdens of taxation; they add to the cost of production and thus cut down the amount of our exports and turn the balance of trade against us, and thus harm all industries.

It is our duty, then, at this election to consider and discuss the interests of all our industries, and to legislate not to build up one at the cost of the others, but to benefit all.

Those engaged upon our canals, rivers, lakes and railroads in transporting the varied products of our land, are a large class engaged in laborious pursuits, which demand mental and physical vigor.

Any diminution of our exports would

WEEKLY POST.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1884.

TO JOHN G. WHITTIER.

(A brother poet congratulates him on withdrawing from the Blaine Electoral Ticket.)

Oh, friend and brother poet,
If I may dare to claim
That kinship, on the Muse's part
With such a son of fame—
No doubt, to rent old party ties,
Inflicts a deal of pain.
But oh, far more should it embitter sleep
To vote for Mr. Blaine.

When you declined the heavy task
So burdensome to carry,
To drop a ballot in the box
That the Blaine legend bore,
The struggle, I can well conceive,
Of mind, and heart, and brain,
While fancy pictured to your view
The feathery head of Blaine.

Laborious would the toil have been
To mount the state house's stairs,
And occupy an hour or more
On one of those easy chairs,
And when the fatal hour had come
To sit and hear the strain,
To lift your hand and say: "Here goes
My vote for J. G. Blaine!"

A "plumed knight!" Our Jonathan
Must surely could but laugh,
Soon we'll have lords and Lord knows what,
And all that kind of stuff.
But where's the well of English gone,
How shrunken fix their chain!
I think, you did well to turn your face
Off from Sir J. G. Blaine.

—*Boston Post.*

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

The Campaign Liar Materializes as a Dead Beat.

Philosophy in Rags and a Proud Old Ten Millionaire.

Pretty Agnes Elliott on the Keen Track and Recollection of the Dead "Rose."

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, October 10.—There is one shrewd old politician, who will make a profitable campaign, judging by what I know of one of his day's work, no matter who gets to the White House. He walked considerably more than the requisite distance in coming from the door to my desk as though versed by the zephyrs of past alcoholism from a direct course; and it was the mere chance of the wafture which brought him to me rather than to any other point in the room. His clothes possessed all the polish which his manners had lost, and he wore them with an air of badly damaged dignity.

"Can I have a word with you?" he said.

"No," I replied.

"You wouldn't bounce me if you knew me."

"Why, who are you?"

"I'm a Campaign Liar," was the compound reply, as he instinctively thrust one hand into the breast of his coat, and rested the other for steadiness on my desk.

"Yes, sir; I started out stalwart enough last spring, but I've been exposed so much, and nailed so often, that I'm tattered and torn, battered and worn. I'm twin brother to Bryant's Error that 'wounded writhes in pain and dies amid her worshipers.' But they won't me long. I'm in decline. They keep me going, dissipated as I am; and to-night I'm famishing for food and drink—especially famishing for drink. Will you give me a quarter?"

The novelty and humor of the appeal conquered me, for his drollery was very funny. He got a dollar before quitting the building, and I subsequently learned that he did about as well that same day in every newspaper office in Park Row. The last I heard of him he was going through the Wall street region with equal success. This old bummer with the happy idea, Harry Martin, who was a low comedian in our minor theaters until drunkenness incapacitated him for stage performances. He gets an occasional cuff for his present audacious role, but the coins are much more frequent, and in the aggregate heavier.

NEW YORK CAN'T SEE A SNOBBISH LONDON JOKE.

Carefully aimed acting by no means always hits the mark. Here is an instance, which also illustrates the cheering fact that America is democratic in reality as well as in name. There is a new farcical piece at the Madison Square Theatre. It is an exact duplicate of the London performance of the same play. One of the characters which causes most laughter over there is that of a tailor who by device gets into the society of fashionable people. The role is acted here by Tom Whiffin, a low comedian whom New York is accustomed to regard as extremely comical in everything he does, from the *Sir Joseph* of our first "Pinafore" to the *Pittacus Green* of "Hazel Kirke." It is treated with all the skill and care which he can command. It couples a goodly portion of the scenes, and has the greatest possible opportunity. But it is on precisely similar lines to those followed by Whiffin in the case of a snob. The audience is simply wearied by it, and it is the wholly ineffective element in an otherwise successful farce. The reason for its failure is that New Yorkers, even those of wealth and fashion, see nothing extraordinary in a tailor in company with people of any or no business occupation, if he be anywhere near their average in personal quality. Within ten feet of me, on the night when I saw the play, was a multimillionaire with an angry sneer on his face, and he was the only person in sight who manifested the remotest interest in the part. He has been a tailor himself, progressing from the actual goose and needle through proprietary snipping and cutting to wholesale manufacturing and finally to immense riches, without ever becoming ashamed of his trade. Social and political popularity were in his possession, and his family move in circles which are as cultured and polite, if not so pretentious, as any in town. To see the British fact and American form of farce that no tailor could be socially respected displeased him very much. The rest of the audience missed the point altogether.

A PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHER IN POVERTY.

There is one Englishman who has amused Americans a great deal, and instructed us to some extent, but whom we are permitting to go unrewarded. The man I mean is Martin Farquhar Tupper, the proverbial poet. Journalists are accustomed to make fun of his rhymed platitudes, and literary men in general rate him among those writers who are unintentionally comical; but at his worst he is harmless, and at his best he is a repeater of undisputed moral truths. I bring him up now because he is reported by a mutual friend to me as impoverished to the extent of actual privation, and also because I can doubtless surprise you by the assertion that a million of his books have been sold in this country without the return to him of a cent in profit. There are numerous instances of the very wide circulation of books which get little or no approval from cultured readers, but the authors have usually secured the dollars, though failing to achieve the kind of fame which they would especially prize. That is true of half a dozen novelists. But Tupper has made no effort to circumvent those American publishers who have pirated his works. He left the first book to trade how much the poet ought by rights to have received as royalty in this country.

"Ten cents per volume on all the books sold, at the very least," was the reply. "That is the royalty commonly paid to authors whose works have only a moderate sale and who are protected by copyright from robbery. At that rate, Tupper would have received a hundred thousand dollars during the past twenty-five years. Being a foreigner, of course he couldn't get any copyright here, and was at the mercy of the publishers. Had he been a novelist, he might have sold the advance sheets of his books, and thereby gained a slight reward; but his 'Proverbial Philosophy' has a permanent, steady sale, and therefore is not susceptible to even that measure of protection."

Meeting the Rev. Dr. Talmage, and remembering that Tupper had been his guest when once on a visit to the United States, I asked him if he had heard of his poverty.

"I have been informed," was Talmage's reply, "and I am very glad that an effort is to be made to show him that Americans appreciate the great work of his life. There was a time when he moved the whole nation in the right direction. Those of us who have come to mid-life remember when Mr. Tupper had more readers in this country than any other poet, living or dead. When, six or seven years ago, he made my house his headquarters for several weeks, I came to know him as the highest style of Christian gentleman, and he left a benediction of kindness and pure thought upon my household that will last as long as we live."

IN CONTRAST A TEN MILLIONAIRE.

For variety, let us view a man who is as immensely rich as Tupper is poor. In a grocery I stood at the counter next to a gray-haired and whiskered figure which was neatly rather than fashionably dressed, and in no way calculated to draw the attention of a listless observer. It was his carefulness in buying a box of sardines, a bottle of anchovy paste and a pound of crackers that made me recognize him. He was not only particular as to the quality, but displayed a close purchaser's anxiety as to price. I took him to be an old bachelor getting the materials for a cheap luncheon in his room. But he was none other than William Rhinelander, wealthy to the extent of not less than ten millions, and recently introduced extensively to the public as the father of that Rhinelander who married the family washerwoman, got off from imprisonment and all but a small fraction, and who at length killed the lawyer who was trying to separate him from his wife. Mind, I am not blaming or ridiculing proud old Rhinelander for buying groceries with precision, but simply letting him illustrate the fact that some men continue to take care of the pennies although their dollars number ten millions. We are inclined to condemn millionaires who spend money lavishly. Shall we also scold those who don't?

AN ACTRESS ACTING ON THE RACE TRACK.

Unless, we will not seek to prevent a pretty woman from making a fool of herself, provided she does it handsomely and amusingly. Agnes Elliott is a smallish member of the Wallack Theatre company. Not much of the time is she employed on the stage, but she is nevertheless a great deal in public sight. Especially is she on view at the horse races hereabouts. She is a shapely little widow, and the intense black of bereavement shows no gleam of that surcease which surely must arise from the fact that she hadn't lived with her husband for a long time previous to his death. Neither does the youthfulness of her bewitching face indicate the motherhood of several children. The clever acting which I saw her do at the Jerome Park races convinces me that she possesses more talent than she has had the opportunity of using on the stage. The mare Miss Woodford beat Drake Cafer the other day. Agnes sat in the grand stand. She laid herself out for a performance which quite eclipsed that of the racer. Her hair is at all times red and fluffy; now it seems to glow and bristle with ecstatic excitement. She made elaborate gestures, she exclaimed rapturously, and she struck a succession of picturesque poses expressive of utter abandonment to the wildness of her interest. Her agonies of delight were merged into throes of despair when the mare came in ahead. For a moment she was in a half swoon of joy. Then she roused herself for a final histrionic effort.

"Take me to the darling mare!" she said to her escort, a big, handsome Kentuckian. "I must kiss her, or I shall never be happy again."

She popped and sputtered like a lighted bunch of firecrackers, and there was no use trying to extinguish her fuse. She was conducted to the stable of the Dwyer brothers, where Miss Woodford was being rubbed down by several grooms. She threw her arms around the mare's neck and impulsively kissed the end of her nose.

"I must kiss one of her shoes," Agnes cried. "Take one off for me immediately."

The demand was complied with. A shoe was removed from the mare's foot and handed to the actress, who kissed it and hugged it to her bosom, mudrying her chin and dress in the operation. The emblem of victory and good luck is on exhibition in a Broadway jeweler's store, gilded, set with precious stones and mounted on a decorative easel.

CHARACTER AND MOSE.

In the way of ill-advised acting, nothing could have been more so than that which Chanfrau, if he had not died, would this week be doing in this city. He intended to revive "A Glimpse at New York," in order to perform the role of *Mose*, in which he had risen suddenly from obscurity into fame more than forty years ago. The old-time fireman, with his high silk hat tipped forward over his eyes, his hair brought smoothly down in front of his ears, his chin thrust forward in a chronic sneer, his manner full of menace and his conversation replete with drawling slang, is utterly foreign by New Yorkers. His place is now occupied by the young man who "berlongs to ther gang," and "he's round ther Bowery nights." The house in which Chanfrau was born has been moved back from the corner of the Bowery and Pell street about fifty feet into the latter narrow, stinking and immoral aluieway. We are just now making the corner street loafers gangs odious; and of all the semi-organizations that I have come into notice for display the Whyo Gang is especially the most, for the members believe as well as rusticate. The dilapidated remnant of the Elm Tree House, which was Chanfrau's residence in early boyhood, at present contains the barroom in which the Whyos congregate. Four of them were lounging there when I entered. They were the specimens of the degenerate *Mose* of the period. But their raiment was not distinctive. They were dressed as nearly like the dandy of Fifth avenues as their means permitted. Their manners, however, had all of the fire-laddie suaveness to a grimacing degree, and their prayful intercourse had the aggressive air of prize-fighters in the ring. They eyed me furtively, wondering why a sober man should wander into their lair for a glass of soda, and possibly restraining with some difficulty an instinctive desire to empty his pockets. Such fellows would be recognized in New York as a type if put on the stage, though they might not be amusing; but we have no remembrance of *Mose*.

CYMON.

READ what one of the largest institutions, for children in New York has to say of POND'S EXTRACT as a children's medicine:

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
155 Worth St., New York June, 20, 1884.
POND'S EXTRACT CO.

Gentlemen: Please send us a case of your Extract, which has become quite an indispensable article of use here among our children. Your ob't serv'ts,

WM. F. BARNARD, Supt.

Thousands of families keep at hand a supply of POND'S EXTRACT, and as the children are the oftenest sick or hurt they soon learn to run to the bottle, or ask for it, when anything is the matter.

—Charles C. Van Devere, of Argusville, N. Y., tried for many years to obtain the privilege of making a balloon ascension, but no scientist would gratify his desire. The young man then set to work to make a balloon for himself. He recently completed it, and one day last week he inflated the balloon and began his aerial journey. The balloon was soon out of sight for about six minutes, when it suddenly made a start for the dense clouds, and disappeared from view. It is not known where he landed.

AYER'S
Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

mylwsa W-aK

A LEGEND OF ALEXANDER.

FROM THE TALMUD.

At morn upon the gates of Paradise
One knocked, and entrance sought the angel came
And queried with soft voice and gentle eyes
The traveler's name.

"Great Alexander am I called," replied
The mighty conqueror of the world. "Ah, me!
We know him not," the angel said, and sighed;
"There is no room for thee."

"Give then, I pray thee," said the haughty king,
"Some token which may prove to doubting men
Where I have been; a very little thing
They all may ken."

A tiny piece of human skull was placed
Within his outstretched hand, and forth he hasted
Back to the earth his weary way retraced
In banishment.

The wise men pondered o'er the bit of bone
And weighed it carefully; the other scales
They heaped with gold and many a precious stone,
With no avail.

The king stepped forth and laid his jeweled crown
Upon the scale—the bone outweighed them all.
A grain of common dust one placed upon
The rebel small.

The scale flew up. Nothing could satisfy
The eye of man this bone did once surround
Until under the ground it safe lie,
Low in the ground.

—*A. F. Tadd.*

MUSIC AND MARCHING.

Democratic Clubs Turn Out Six Thousand Strong.

Prominent Features of the Parade—Unbounded Enthusiasm All Along the Line.

The first Democratic parade of the campaign in this city took place on Saturday night. The old city was aglow with Democratic enthusiasm. Pyrotechnics lighted the sky. Chinese lanterns and various colored fires reflected their mellow rays on the torch bearers as they marched along the route in soldierly array. Banners and flags floated from house tops and windows. The decorations were elaborate and surpassed anything seen in this city for many years. The number of spectators along the route was simply astonishing. The enthusiasm was unbounded. The inspiring strains of a dozen brass bands mingled with the stirring notes of fife and drum, and all united seemed to blend harmoniously with the enthusiastic shouts of the spectators.

There were between 5,000 and 6,000 uniformed men in line. The procession was exactly an hour and five minutes in passing a given point on Wylie avenue where the entire column marched in solid phalanx. Long before the hour fixed for the start every thoroughfare bordering on the route of procession was filled with enthusiastic spectators. Fifth avenue from Market to High street was jammed with a good natured crowd of jostling humanity. Traffic was for a time suspended and people seemed to entirely forget their business as they gazed on the gala scenes presented on the streets. Even the frugal house wife who started early to do her marketing dropped her basket by the way and lingered with the thousands who congregated on the curbstones. Many business houses and private residences were gaily decorated in honor of the occasion. Flags, banners, Japanese lanterns and fires of every hue mingled in promiscuous profusion all along the route. There was an overflow of enthusiasm at every street corner such as has been lamentably lacking in Republican demonstrations during the present campaign. Chief Marshal Guthrie and staff took up quarters at Fifth avenue and Ross street about 7:30 o'clock. The clubs reported to them as they arrived and were assigned their respective positions. The work was done speedily, yet so skilfully that not a break occurred in forming the lines.

First in line were the Allegheny clubs and the visiting clubs which arrived on the Northern Central. They constituted the first division, which was under command of Marshal W. A. Cullers. The second division formed on Grant street facing south. The second division, composed of South Side clubs with the visiting clubs arriving on that side of the river, formed on Grant street, resting on Fifth avenue facing north. This division was ably marshaled by Capt. John J. Jordan and staff. The Third division, embracing the territory between the rivers, was marshaled by Hon. Charles Deegan and formed on Ross street, right resting on Grant.

The route taken was up Fifth avenue to Dinwiddie street, up Dinwiddie to Centre avenue, along Centre avenue to Erin street, Erin street to Wylie avenue, down Wylie to Fifth avenue, to Liberty street, thence to Fifth street to Penn avenue, and along Penn avenue to Sixteenth street, where the clubs were dismissed.

The Ninth Ward Pioneers, combined with the Cleveland and Hendricks Escort Guard of the same ward led the procession, being preceded by the Altoona Band. The Pioneers were handsomely uniformed wearing blue shirts with white shields, blue pantaloons with white leggings and white canvas hats. The Escort Guards also presented a very fine appearance. They wore blue belted blouses, white pants and white caps, and were led by a man dressed in full scale armor. The Randall Club, next in order of procession, was the cynosure of all eyes. The credit of organizing this club is due largely to the untiring efforts of J. J. Caffrey. He has been constant in his efforts to make the organization a success, and his work has been rewarded with abundant fruit. This corps presented a most attractive appearance, and was the signal for vociferous cheering wherever they went. They were dressed in handsome black suits and white plug hats. Each member carried a cane and lantern and wore a button hole bouquet. The effect created a careful drilling by their fine marching and military evolutions. A beautiful blue silk banner presented to the club by W. J. Wright was proudly carried by H. Rutledge. Perhaps the most striking feature of all was the appearance of Rody Hannery, the five-year-old son of the club's president, mounted on a Shetland pony in full club uniform. The fellow appeared like an old timer, and was heartily applauded. The Allegheny Central Club which came next was conceded one of the finest in line in point of drill and uniform. The East Liberty Cavalry Corps also came in for many high encomiums from the crowd. A much larger number of horsemen appeared in line than at any previous demonstration this year. One striking feature of the parade was the large number of banners and flags displayed. None of the clubs carried less than two, and many of them carried from four to six. Among all the clubs none had a more hearty reception than the fifth warders, who were tastefully uniformed and marched with the precision of old soldiers. Passing Penn avenue at Sixth street the club was honored by a special pyrotechnic display of Bengal lights and Roman candles. They were in command of Captain John A. Strain.

The visiting clubs are especially worthy of note. It would be hard to find a finer looking set of men than those composed the Democratic club from McKeesport, which, headed by their own band and "uniformed to kill," provoked frequent bursts of applause. Braddock also "turned loose its natives" with its well drilled, handsomely uniformed marching club and the Jeffersonian Club in seventeen carriages, accompanied by a glee club.

The Seventh ward "Young Men's Escort Club" was uniformed similarly to the Randall Club and won applause for their correct marching, as did also the Seventh Ward Zouaves who carried the beautiful velvet banner won by the club four years ago at the Exposition prize drill. The First Ward Club, Captain Murray, wore blue pioneer suits, which were pronounced *bon ton* by all spectators. The Eleventh Ward juniors carried THE POST prize banner, won by their predecessors in the last campaign. The Eleventh Ward Club was preceded by the "Veterans" from the same ward who appeared in dress suits and black plug hats.

The glee clubs, which formed another noticeable feature of the parade, appeared in decorated wagons, and were distributed through the procession. The names of the clubs which turned out are as follows: "Dummy Glee Club," "W. H. Porter Glee Club," "T. Daly's Glee Club," "Charles Deegan Glee Club," "James Hunt Glee Club," "Jeffersonian Glee Club," and "H. T. Watson Glee Club." The Porter, Deegan and Jeffersonian Clubs were especially popular, and were noted for their good singing.

The transparencies carried by the different clubs were numerous. Some of them were decidedly unique and appropriate; others were executed with a view to exciting the humor of the crowd. The Sharpsburg Cleveland and Hendricks Club carried a transparency bearing on one side a roster of prodigious proportions. On the other side was the picture of a rolling mill with broken down walls and other evidences of neglect. Above this picture appeared the inscription, "The resu't of Republican Administration." The Allegheny Fourth Ward Club matched proudly under a huge muslin sign bearing the inscription:

Attention, Workingmen!
Millions for the Rich,
98 Cents a Day for the Poor.

A wagon preceded the Fifteenth ward club in which a transparency was held upright with the words:

"Wages 98 Cents. H. Oliver."

On the reverse:

"A Cold Day When We Get Left."
H. Oliver.

The same ward had another wagon ornamented with a large canvas sign bearing the legend:

Wages 69 Cents.
Blaine a Shoe-string, the Hocking Valley Coal Company.

Another read, "High tariff and Protection—Harry Oliver's 98 cents a day." A large transparency, carried by another club bore the inscription:

Dear Fisher: Burn this letter. Kind regards to Mrs. Fisher."

On the whole the Democrats have good reason to congratulate themselves on Saturday night's turn out. The demonstration was larger than any which have thus far been attempted by the grand old party and the enthusiasm and interest manifested on all hands are a happy indication of the masses' political proclivities.

HISTORIC LIARS.

Liars Described in Books—Mercury—Munchausen—Blaine.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

This is a great country of ours—great in territory—great in material and intellectual progress—great in military achievements—small in nothing, and now she comes to the front again among all ancient and modern nations in possessing the grandest, most magnificent liar the world has ever seen—even James Gillespie Blaine; and he is a liar, too, who has not employed his superb gifts of mendacity and rapidity without immense profit to himself, and he has filled his private exchequer, at the people's cost, as neatly and efficiently as Mercury himself, the god of thieves in heathen mythology. It is needless to repeat that we speak of James G. Blaine, the peripatetic candidate of the Republicans for the Presidency.

Let us recall the names of a few of the successful and amusing fellows who have immortalized themselves by lying:

Germany gives us Baron Munchausen.

Spain has furnished Bernal Diaz and Mendez Pinto.

England had her Manderville in history and in travel, and Shakspeare has portrayed, no doubt from characters he has seen in private life, Pistol, Falstaff and others.

France furnishes through Shakspeare too, the French liar La Parolles.

Holland has her harmless, boasting liar Mynheer Von Dahm, who every morning said, "I am the richest merchant in Rotterdam."

Scotland has given the world James V., who was a very splendid liar and a monarch besides.

China has produced a wilderness of liars, mostly called Tung Hi Li.

Ireland, greatly to her credit, hasn't furnished us with any superb liar—but Dean Swift, an Irishman, has portrayed a liar of great talent, to wit, Capt. Lemuel Gulliver.

But our beloved country has beaten them all in the person now engaged as a traveling showman—even James G. Blaine.

He possesses the great faculties of a short memory and brazen brow that knows no blush of shame. Although his lies are proven upon him under his own handwriting—as fast as they were uttered, he never falters but goes right on. He is an accomplished thief besides, and seems to rely on his fine talents in these matters more than anything else to make himself President. Assuredly they are his best "holds" by which he hopes to scramble into the first office of the country. Heaven forbid that he shall succeed. MINGO.

☞ You will be Happy. Make your little girls look like how by using the Diamond Dyes, and you will be happy. Any of the fashionable colors for 10c. at the druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

The Schoolmeister in Ohio.

(From the Chicago News.)

Xenia was the principal intermediate point on the line of Governor-elect Whitelaw Reid. Its inhabitants boast of their education and culture. A conspicuously displayed motto, on a huge muslin background, read as follows:

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY
is the patron of
COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

Walker Blaine nearly taunted at the sight.

Woman's Province.

THE DUTIES OF THE GENTLER SEX—HOW BEST FULFILLED.

What a great task is assigned to woman. Its dignity cannot be elevated. It is for her province to make laws, to lead armies, nor to be at the head of great enterprises, but to her is given the power to form those by whom the laws are made, to teach the leaders of mighty armies and the governors of vast empires. She is required to guide and control the most slightest taint of bodily infirmity touch the frail creature whose moral, intellectual and physical being is derived from her. She must instil correct principles, inculcate right doctrines, and breathe into the soul of her offspring the pure sentiments which in time to come will be a part of themselves, and bless generations yet unborn. Yes, to woman is given the blessed privilege of aiding the sufferer in all the various stages of his existence. She smiles serenely at the birth of infancy, and weeps at the burial, while she soothes the bereaved heart. This is her province and duty. Yet how can she fulfill her mission unless possessed of a strong and healthy body? The preparation of Dr. S. B. Hartman, and known as PERUNA, is just the thing for persons suffering from a majority of the complaints incident to this climate. It is invaluable to women, and Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, of New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, is a noted example of what the medicine can do. She says she has suffered for years with congestion of the lungs, pain in the head, and was troubled with a bad cough. She had tried a number of physicians, but they all failed to cure her. She was induced to try PERUNA, and immediately a marked change took place. After using a bottle her cough ceased and in a short time her other ailments were cured. She is now completely restored to health, and gives all the credit to PERUNA. Mr. J. W. Reynolds, her husband, was a confirmed invalid. He could not sleep well, neither could he work. He used PERUNA, and as a result, was completely restored to his former vigor and strength. He says he now feels like a new man.

Mr. Bernhardt Seubs, St. Clair, St. Clair county, Mich., says: "I have thoroughly tried your PERUNA in the various diseases by which parents and a large family of children are ever liable, and I find it in every case to be just the thing needed. No family can honestly be without it."

Nancy Feterman, Cookport, Indiana County, Pa., says: "*Gentlemen:* Your valuable PERUNA is the best medicine I ever used."

NO MORE.

No more
Among the richly-tinted autumn leaves
The night breeze sighs,
It chants a mournful dirge; thus nature grieves
That summer dies.

The nights grow longer and the hoar-frost's breath
Begins to chill the air.
Reluctant nature yields again to death
The flowers that bloomed so fair.

No more
Doth Cetydon his rhubits fair await
Beneath the moon,
Or swing with her upon the garden gate
And sweetly spoon:

For when the forest leaves begin to turn,
Apart from all turmoil,
They sit within the parlor snug and burn
The old man's coal and oil.

—*Somerville Journal.*

CLEVELAND'S WAY.

Pathetic, Comic and Political Incidents in the Executive Chamber.

Pot Pourri of Statesmen, Cranks, Bridal Parties and Office-Holders.

(Albany Letter N. Y. Herald.)

The average daily number of visitors to Governor Cleveland's office is about eight hundred. The majority, or course, are only sight seers. They come to gratify their curiosity, and depart fully satisfied after taking a long look at the Democratic Presidential candidate. Hundreds, too, come on business. A few house to the auto-chamber furnish many incidents, comical as well as pathetic. The executive clerks and the courteous officials who carry in cards to the Governor have opportunities for seeing and hearing much that is going on of this character. Following are sample incidents of the general daily record:

The main door of the Governor's room opens. He is seen sitting at a desk chatting quietly with a visitor. A lady clad in deep mourning, her face hidden by a long veil, slowly and timidly enters the anti-chamber.

"Is the Governor in?" she asks, in nervous tones, of one of the attendants. The nature of the errand is quickly determined by the official.

"Yes, madam," is the response.

The attendant disappears in the Executive Chamber and in a few moments comes out with Colonel D. S. Lamont, the Governor's private secretary. The latter takes a seat beside the lady, who whispers her errand. The heavy oaken door closes behind them. Five minutes later two quick strokes are heard upon the bell in the Governor's room. Pardon Clerk Brown is called for by the Governor. He crosses the attendants' room hurriedly and enters the Executive Chamber.

"What is the nature of the call?" the attendant asks.

"Seeking a pardon."

Subsequently the lady in black comes out with Mr. Brown. The latter remarks, in kindly tones:

"The Governor has the facts of your application for the pardon before him. He will investigate it as soon as possible."

"Thank you, thank you," was the sobbing answer. A white handkerchief was passed beneath the thick veil to the lady's eyes as she walked out with a busy air.

The same scene carried a carpet bag. He was travel stained, dusty and tired. Dropping into a seat, he inquired, in hoarse tones:

"Is the Governor in?"

Receiving an affirmative answer, the traveler continued:

"Well, I've no business with him. I'm from Nebraska. Out our way we're for Cleveland. I told the boys afore I left home that I would see the Governor, and I don't want to go back and say I didn't. Do you think he'll see a stranger? I have no tickets except a euchre pack, and I reckon they won't pass me here."

"Your name?" inquired the attendant.

"Nicholas Ransom, from Cherry Hill, Platte county, where I have 500 acres and the finest corn."

"Step in, sir," interrupted the attendant, opening the door.

"Gosh!" was Nicholas' last exclamation as he entered the Chamber. A moment after he reappeared all aglow with excitement, exclaiming: "Well, they brought it in. Won't the boys be jealous when I tell them I shook hands with the next President. My, me!"

"Have you many such visitors?" asked your correspondent.

"At least fifty," remarked the attendant. Thanson came from a distance. The Governor deems it more than a pleasure to greet visitors who have traveled so far. But here come three bridal couples."

Arm in arm these always interesting persons passed into the Chamber. The groom looked somewhat embarrassed, singular to relate. The grooms looked awkward, while their wives scanned the richly furnished chamber with wondering eyes. Bashfully they walked over to the Governor's desk. Then they made a profound courtesy. Mr. Brown, the Chief Executive acknowledged the recognition with a bow, and six young faces were suddenly animated with inexpressible pleasure. Then the group withdrew hastily to a remote corner of the room. A hasty consultation took place. At the end of one the grooms again timidly approached the Executive desk.

"Well, what can I do for you?" pleasantly inquired Governor Cleveland.

"Please, Governor, the ladies would like to have your autograph."

"Certainly; you are welcome to them," was the ready response. The name "Grover Cleveland" was rapidly written on each of the proffered cards.

Outside the Chamber the three brides compared their cards.

"How kind. Won't the folks at home admire them?" they tittered in chorus.

"But look that room handsome?" said one wife to her husband.

"Elegant."

"When you get rich," she whispered, "I want to furnish our parlor like it."

The representative of the coachman frigidly remarked: "There's $50,000 worth of furniture in this room."

A dead calm succeeded as the loving party floated out into the large hall.

As the bridal couples departed in walked about fifty young misses and boys from a neighboring private academy. They filled the hall and the Chamber, boisterously admiring the pictures on the walls, of Clinton, Washington and Lafayette. Their tutors, who accompanied them, asked the Governor if he would not shake hands with the little ones. The request was at once cheerfully granted. Boys and girls filed past the Governor, each being warmly shaken by the hand, accompanied in almost every instance by a kind remark.

Strong, robust men come in almost daily asking for charity or the influence of the Governor to find them employment. Many seemingly suppose that he can secure employment for anybody for the mere asking. Especially is this the case with any "big" or Capitol workingmen occurs. Some of these appeals are decidedly touching. Then come a number of wives who wish to procure the discharge of their husbands or brothers from the regular army. When informed that the Governor is powerless in such matters, and that they must appeal to the President of the United States, they depart credulously, wondering in what way they can reach the Washington authorities.

Cranks occasionally turn up who propound the finance question settled by a majority of several billions. They also come to tell him what his Indian policy should be. Mind readers and astronomers drop in frequently to open the panoramic futurity of the Governor and to impress upon his mind their extraordinary wisdom.

The autograph mania is also prominent. Children come daily with their albums seeking the Governor's signature, and books and letters are mailed for the same purpose. Not long ago a committee of ladies called in the West sent a request for as many autographs as the Governor could spare, as they wished to secure them, with those of other prominent men of the country, for framing in delicate worsted frames to be sold for the benefit of charity. Many of the applicants, too, include in their requests a desire for the Governor's photograph, together with his autograph. o satisfy the latter demand would soon deplete the stock of any ordinary photographer.

"Itching Piles."—Symptoms: Moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, worse by scratching most at night, seems as if pin worms were crawling. *"Swayne's Ointment is a pleasant, sure cure for Piles.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POND'S EXTRACT

PROCLAMATION!

THE GREAT VEGETABLE
Pain Destroyer and Specific for Inflammation and Hemorrhages.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has ever been so successful in relieving pain, or has cured so many cases of these distressing conditions in so short a time. Our PLASTERS are invaluable in these diseases. Lumbago, Pain in Back or Sides, &c. Our OINTMENT (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving Inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, cause, frequently contracted and neglected. Our NASAL SYRINGE (25 cents) and INHALER ($1 00) are great aids in arresting bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the EXTRACT promptly. It is a sure cure. Safety lies in Prompt use.

Catarrh. The EXTRACT is the only remedy for Catarrh that gives relief. Cold in the Head, &c. Our "CATARRH CURE," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the EXTRACT and the CATARRH OINTMENT, invaluable, for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and unequaled. The Glenwood Child in your family, or nation with the EXTRACT, it will aid in healing. Healing and in keeping out disease.

Burns and Scalds. Pain it is unrivalled and should be kept in every family ready to use in case of accidents. A few applications of OINTMENT will aid in healing and prevent sores.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without fear of harm, quickly allaying inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the EXTRACT is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. POND'S EXTRACT MEDICATED PILES, for Piles or Hemorrhoids, are a preventative against Piles. Our OINTMENT is of greatest service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The EXTRACT is so cleanly and effective that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our OINTMENT is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be consulted in the treatment of the many forms of female diseases if the EXTRACT be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the buff wrapper, with our picture trade-mark on surrounding the words "POND'S EXTRACT," blown in the glass, and on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk or by measure.*

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

For d's Extract...	50c, $1	and	$1 75
Toilet Cream...	50	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice....	50	Plaster.....	25
Lip Salve.....	25	Inhaler.....	1 00
Toilet Soap (3 cakes).....	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment.....	50	Medicated Paper.....	25

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price. Orders for $5 worth, or more, free. Circulars, &c., if addressed to 14 West 14th street, New York.

All the above goods displayed in Pond's Extract Parlors, 14 Bankhead street, and for sale by W. C. Byers & Bro., 39 Sixth street; J. Schmidt & Co., Penn avenue; S. S. Holland Drug Co., 77 Fifth avenue; Hamilton & Kay, Jr., 60 Smithfield street; J. Fleming, 84 Market street, and J. S. Wilson, East End.

feb8-wwsp&W

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Why?

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in kidney and urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price, $1.

IT WILL SURELY CURE
CONSTIPATION, PILES,
and RHEUMATISM,
By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions of the body.

Second to
CLEANSING the BLOOD
restoring the normal power to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.
Send stamp for Diary Almanac.

KIDNEY-WORT

NOW IS THE TIME!
BEST AND CHEAPEST
PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.
GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN 1885.
FULL SIZE DRESS PATTERNS.

An EXTRA SUPPLEMENT will be given in every number for 1885 containing a full-size pattern for a Lady's or Child's dress. Every subscriber will receive during the year, and without any further expense, twelve of these patterns, worth in the aggregate more than $12 00.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE is the best and cheapest of the lady's books. It gives more for the money, and combines greater merit than any other. But in 1885 it will be greatly improved. Among the new features will be

TEN STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
BEST COLORED FASHIONS,
BEST ORIGINAL STORIES,
BEST WORK-TABLE PATTERNS,
BEST MUSIC, &c., &c., &c.

Its immense circulation and long established reputation enable it to secure contributions from a corps of writers such as no other magazine can command. A new feature has recently been introduced in a series of

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES!

The stories, novelettes, etc., in "Peterson" are admitted to be unequaled. All the most popular female writers contribute to it. The superb

COLORED STEEL FASHION PLATES

in "Peterson" are ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, twelve in a year, and contain more fashions than any other. Also, basket patterns, etc. Also, a new department in Art Embroidery, Flower Culture—everything interesting to ladies.

Terms (Cheap if you consider the Quantity and Quality of Reading and Illustrations in Advance). $2 00 a year. UNPARALLELED OFFERS TO CLUBS.

GREAT CHOICE IN PREMIUMS!

2 Copies for $3 50	With the unparalleled premium of a copy of the mezzotint of the large steel engraving, "Union in Love."
3 " " 4 50	With, in addition, a copy of the magazine for 1885, as a premium to the person getting up the club.
4 Copies for $6 50	With both an extra copy of the magazine for 1885, and a copy of the steel engraving, "Pearl of Price," to the person getting up the club.
5 Copies for $8 00	
7 " " 10 50	

For larger

WEEKLY POST.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1884.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

New York Business Men in Favor of Cleveland

Join in a Demonstration Surpassing the Famous Garfield Meeting.

County and Irving Hall Democracy Also Indorse

The Nomination of the Reform Governor in a Most Imposing Manner.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, October 9.—Four years ago, in front of the Sub-Treasury building on Wall street, and reaching for some distance on Wall, Broad and Nassau streets, stood a large crowd of merchants, doing business on the various exchanges down town, who had assembled to ratify and indorse the nomination of General James A. Garfield, who had been chosen by the Republicans as their standard bearer. The meeting was made up of representative men and was addressed by Colonel Robert Ingersoll. Up to that time no meeting of such dimensions had been held on that historic ground. This was only four years ago. This afternoon the same representative men of business assembled on the same ground, overlooked by the statue of George Washington, with a different mission. They met, Republicans and Democrats, to fight shoulder to shoulder for the cause of honesty in the Government; for the overthrow of James G. Blaine, the Republican standard-bearer, and for the election of Grover Cleveland, the Democratic nominee. The meeting was called by the United Cleveland and Hendricks Clubs, Democratic organizations which for the first time in the history of the Democracy enunciated Democratic principles from the steps of a Federal building, and under the gaze of Republican officeholders. It was an imposing demonstration. As early as 3 o'clock the streets presented the picture of a sea of humanity into which like so many streams emptying into the ocean came pouring the serried bodies of the different clubs. Headed by the Seventh Regiment Band and flying a red silk banner came the New York Stock Exchange Cleveland and Hendricks Club, 700 strong. These were followed in their order by the New York Produce, Maritime and Independent Merchants Cleveland and Hendricks Club over 1,000 in line, about 500 forming the Cleveland and Hendricks of the New York Mining Stock and National Petroleum Exchange and about 300 each of the Cleveland and Hendricks Clubs of the New York Cotton Exchange, the New York Coffee Exchange and the New York Mercantile Exchange and the West Side merchants. All these men massed themselves before the grand stand which had been beautifully decorated with stripes and bunting, and when the meeting was finally opened the vast crowd stretched out as far as Broadway in one direction, and William street in the other, while Broad street was packed to Exchange Place and Nassau to Pine street. It is fair to estimate that 25,000 persons were jammed together within this place.

THE TEMPER OF THE MEETING.

The temper of the meeting can best be illustrated by an incident which occurred shortly before the addresses were begun. A broker standing on the steps of the Sub-Treasury building drew a letter from his pocket; then striking a match he applied the light to the letter, and holding the burning paper over the heads of the throng who were curiously watching him, exclaimed: "Burn this." The crowd instantly understood the allusion to Blaine's request in his letter to Warren Fisher, and broke forth into a shout of applause intermingled with laughter, which was borne like a roll of thunder to the confines of the multitude. It was pretty manifest that such a meeting should be held under the shadow of the bronze statute of Washington standing on the Sub-Treasury steps. The countenance of the Father of his Country was turned toward the speaker's stand, and his hand was stretched out toward it as if he were invoking a blessing on the supreme effort being made to save the republic he had founded from the degradation of an unworthy successor to the high office he had occupied. As each club disbanded the silk banner it had borne was placed against the statute and the bright red and blue hues, as also the Stars and Stripes which had been borne by the Petroleum Exchange produced a pleasing effect. The windows of all the buildings around were graced with the forms of many ladies who watched the animated scene below with interest and responded to the bursts of applause by waving their handkerchiefs. The enthusiasm which prevailed all through the meeting was unbounded, and every mention of Governor Cleveland's name was the signal for seemingly never-ending cheers. The speakers were Algernon S. Sullivan, Roswell P. Flower, D. A. Boody, ex-Mayor Grace, ex-Governor Salamon of Wisconsin and ex-Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer. The following dispatch was sent to Governor Cleveland during the meeting:

Produce Exchange with ex Mayor Grace at head; Stock Exchange with Flower; Coffee Exchange with O'Donohue; Mining, Cotton and other exchanges are now passing Wall street amid the plaudits of 15,000 people. Crowds still gathering. Greatest meeting ever known on Wall street.

The fact that the meeting represented the wealth and intelligence of the exchanges cannot be disguised. The President, the Vice President, the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Stock Exchange, the President, the Vice President and the Secretary of the Cotton Exchange were there. Indeed the principal officers of all the exchanges were on hand with the exception of President Herrick, of the Produce Exchange, who is a member of the Union League Club.

THE DEMONSTRATION AT NIGHT.

The County Democracy and Irving Hall joint demonstration in behalf of Cleveland and Hendricks this evening was one of the greatest political and people's demonstrations that has ever taken place in this country. It exceeded anything of a like character that has ever been attempted in this city. The two organization smerely made arrangements for ratification meetings in the Academy of Music, Irving Hall and around Union Square, and the individual parade of the uniformed and ununiformed Democratic campaign clubs from the various Assembly districts. The people of the city, without regard to party or faction, who wish a change in the Government and the election of an honest, steadfast and fearless man as President responded. It was a response that astonished not only Democrats but the Republican enemies of Governor Cleveland. It really seemed as if New York City was gathering its populace together in the immediate vicinity of Union Square. Such crowds were never before seen in the vicinity. It was an outpouring of the citizens of the Empire City and clearly showed that a great majority of them are in favor of Grover Cleveland for President. It is within the bounds of moderation to say that there were at least one hundred thousand persons in attendance upon the six mass meetings, took part in the parade or were gathered about the immediate vicinity. They were certainly five thousand people in the Academy of Music, 2,500 in Irving, 50,000 around the square, 12,000 on Fourteenth street, and on Irving Place and at least 25,000 in the parade. The stoops of all the houses fronting on the square commanded a premium as did the windows of the business houses and hotels. The four stands around the square, the Tilden, the Hancock, the Seymour and the McClellan were all surrounded by the crowds each one alone being a big mass meeting. In exactly three minutes after the Academy of Music was opened every seat in the vast edifice was occupied. The boxes were soon taken by ladies and their escorts and when the meeting began the entire building from pit to roof was packed and hundreds standing in the aisles. The Sixty-ninth Regiment Band played musical selections, among which was "Governor Cleveland's March." This was quickly recognized by the audience, and cheer upon cheer greeted the popular air.

DISTINGUISHED MEN PRESENT.

Among those present were Mayor Edison, Perry Belmont, Congressman William E. Robinson, of Brooklyn; Commissioner Herbert O. Thompson, Police Justice White, W. H. Barnum, of Conn.; A. P. Gorman, of Maryland; W. H. Galloway, of New Hampshire; Senator Jonas, of Louisiana; B. B. Smalley, of Vermont; J. S. Barbour, of Virginia; Daniel Manning, Wm. E. Smith, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, and Mayor Scoville, of Buffalo. Eloquent speeches were made by Congressman Hewitt, Joseph Pulitzer, and Senator Eaton, of Connecticut.

Several thousand people surrounded the Tilden stand, listened with attention and cheered enthusiastically. Colonel John O'Byrne presided. He said: "I have been selected to preside at the Tilden stand of this monster demonstration. The name is typical of the greatest fraud perpetrated in the annals of a free people. To reverse that wrong, we intend to elect Grover Cleveland President of the United States." (Cheers.) He then introduced an Independent Republican, Mr. W. E. Cook. Colonel G. W. Lawrence, a veteran of the Mexican War, and Samuel E. Stern also spoke.

Irving Hall was surrounded by a great crowd as early as 7 o'clock. At 8 o'clock the hall was full. People crowded in regardless of the excitement outside, and seemed anxious to hear the speaking. The speakers present were Gen. Franz Seigel, ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker and District Attorney Ridgeway, of Brooklyn. The audience was made up mainly of workingmen, many of whom looked as though they had just stepped out of their shops. When Nooney introduced General Seigel, as the first speaker of the evening, there was a prolonged storm of applause. At the McClellan stand speeches were made by Edward Grosse, Charles Davis, of Philadelphia, and C. R. Wheder, of New Haven. There was no abatement in the general enthusiasm at this stand. Ten thousand people gathered around the Hancock stand, at the northeast corner of Union Square, added their quota of cheers and acclamation to the general enthusiasm.

BLACK JACK LOGAN.

ROORISHNESS FROM THE CARS AT HINTON, W. VA.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

CHARLESTON, W. VA., October 9.—One of the most disgraceful of scenes occurred at Hinton, in Summers county, W. Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, last Monday evening. When the special train containing the West Virginia division of the Blaine and Logan circus pulled into the depot, General Logan came on the platform of the car and was about to address the people who gathered around the car, when a gentleman in the crowd came forward and politely said: "Are you not the gentleman who raised the army in Illinois in order to go South and join the rebels" when the General, in a terrible rage, called the man a liar and accompanied the word with a great mouthful of spittle, which he planted very accurately on the man's face. A riot was prevented by the friends of the unfortunate man carrying him from the scene. It was the most disgraceful conduct I ever saw and only such as you can see in some low den of bums. It has caused a great excitement at Hinton, and the supporters of Mr. Logan are doing all they can to suppress it but it cannot be downed. I am acquainted with some of the Reception Committee who received the General at Ashland, Ky., and passed through the State of West Virginia, depositing him at Clifton Forge. One of the committee, Mr. A. Burlew, of this city, had a conversation with to-day. Mr. Burlew does not approve of the conduct of the General nor the interruption of the individual who received the mouthful of Logan's spittle. It will injure Logan, politically, and I think the people should know the material which composes the would-be Vice President.

Hurriedly yours,

C. W. F.

LOGAN'S RECORD.

SOME FACTS ABOUT BLACK JACK AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR.

(From the Chicago News, Rep., May 11, 1884.)

When Stephen A. Douglas made his famous speech in the hall of the House of Representatives at Springfield, Logan was present. Douglass, with a loyalty that has made his name honored among the followers of his great opponent, Lincoln, gave in his adherence to the Government and pledged the Democratic party to support the Union at all hazards. It was the Senator's last speech before that more memorable one which was delivered in Chicago just before his death. Logan listened with impatience until its conclusion, and then followed the exhausted and almost dying Senator to his rooms, where, in the presence of many of Douglas' friends, he denounced and upbraided him for his attempt to "sell out the Democratic party to the Abolitio ists," and declared that the attempt should not succeed. On the train which bore Senator Douglas, his wife and Logan from Springfield to Chicago, Logan acted like a boor toward Mrs. Douglas, and, while Douglas was addressing a crowd at Joliet from the rear car in favor of the Union, Logan was in another portion of the train indulging in the most violent invectives denouncing both Douglas and the North.

Shortly preceding the rebellion William H. Zalley, present County Clerk of Will county, was in Washington and, bearing a letter to Logan from his friend Samuel Casey, of Joliet, was invited by Logan to the floor of the House. The conversation turned on the feeling of Democrats in Will county, and when Mr. Zalley innocently assured Logan that it followed Douglas the Congressman grew very excited. In answer to a statement that they were prepared to sustain the country, he, to subdue the rebellious Southerners, Logan could restrain himself no longer, and burst out: "You will have to march over our dead bodies, then." This was said in the presence of the Hon. James Robinson, now a partner of ex-Governor Palmer, and another gentleman. Both endeavored to moderate Logan's temper, but he continued very bitter in his denunciations of the North, and supported the South while damning the Government. But Logan did not confine his bitterness to the North in more words, as the following excerpt from an affidavit sworn to before John Q. Harmon, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Alexandria county, Ill., September 30, 1868, will show:

John Whitaker, resident of the city, county and State aforesaid, do solemnly swear that on the 25th day of May, 1861, I went from Williamson county (Illinois) to Ohio Cunningham's company (G) of the Fifteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers; that Major General John A. Logan, now a candidate for congress-at-Large, and who then represented his (the Thirteenth Congressional) district, was the chief person who raised said company and then usaded me to join the same; that said Logan accompanied us (about seventy in number) in the night of the 25th aforesaid to the manor of Pensions, for party work of an undecied character in Ohio. It may be time for the President to be notice of the spirit in which Civil Service Reform is treated by efforts by officers of the Government in the Ohio campaign.

A DESPICABLE TRICK.

PROSTITUTING THE UNITED STATES MAILS IN BLAINE'S INTERESTS.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

YOUNGSTOWN, O., October 12.—Quite a number of prominent Germans in this city are regular subscribers to the *Katholische Volks-Zeitung*, an independent religious paper published at Baltimore. Last week when the papers were delivered some Republican campaign documents were found folded in. Peter Dieble became so incensed that he threatened to stop the paper at once, but was pursuaded by a friend to inform the publishers of the fact and see what they had to say. Kreuzer Bros., the proprietors, were notified to and answered as follows:

OFFICE OF THE
KATHOLISCHE VOLKS ZEITUNG,
28 Calvert street,
BALTIMORE, October 8, 1884.

Mr. Charles A. Vogtly, Youngstown, O.:

DEAR SIR—Your very kind favor of the 6th inst. came to hand, and in return we consider it our duty hereby to express our heartiest thanks for having brought such a matter before the *Katholische Volks-Zeitung* to our knowledge. We call it an outrage, for never did we dream of such a thing as to enclose republican documents in any circular of similar reading within our paper. We never engage in such low politics as these faits, and, moreover, although our paper is independent, as a Catholic paper should be, we unreservedly favor democratic principles, and even staunch Democrats. And even if we were Republicans, we certainly never could or would support such a contemptible thing as Roger C. Bailey, the ex Know-Nothing, now a friend of the South; the tool of Jay Gould, now the friend of the working people, and the orderly expression of indignation which, that this matter, regard ing the circular, will be fully investigated and brought to a final issue. Should the postmaster at Youngstown be found guilty to use our paper as a medium for such dirty trickery, we surely will spare no means to chastise him as he deserves.

Yours very respectfully,

KREUZER BROS.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

Inquiry at the office has elicited the fact that the papers come here direct from the publishing house with the names printed on the papers. The officials deny any knowledge of how the documents got into the papers. There is evidently a screw loose somewhere. German Democrats here say they are determined to find who is to blame, and publicly expose them. It is an outrage that should not be tolerated.

CLEVELAND IRISH-AMERICANS.

A STRONG INDORSEMENT FOR THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, October 9.—A large and spirited meeting of Irish-American citizens was held here last evening. Ex-Alderman Dansboy presided and Captain Wm. B. Smith acted as Secretary. A series of resolutions were introduced pledging the solid Irish-American vote of Buffalo for Governor Cleveland. The resolutions declare as erroneous the impression sought to be created by certain citizens and newspapers that Mr. Blaine will receive the Irish-American vote, and pay a high tribute to Governor Cleveland: "As a man of broad views and liberal mind, without pride or arrogance, plain and always approachable, for one he will no shade of bigotry or prejudice, but the embodiment of the principles which underlie our Constitution; as always the friend and well-wisher of his Irish-American fellow-citizens, and ever ready to show his friendship by acts, long before his candidacy for the Governship or the Presidency; and we now, as ever, deem him worthy of the fullest confidence and heartiest supp ort of our fellow-citizens all over the land."

Mr. Saulman Kimmel, of Forbest, Somerset county, Pa., lately became blind in both eyes from cataract. On Saturday morning Dr. Sadler, 84 Penn avenue, operated on the eye of his patient on Mt. Washington. In an hour all pain was gone, and he has not had one particle of pain since. He sees as clear as ever.

Resenting a Fancied Insult.

CINCINNATI, O., October 15.—George Swann and James Kelly, colored, quarreled to-day over an alleged insult offered at the polls yesterday. Kelly was shot and Swann was stabbed. It is probable that both will die.

Alarming Weakness in Men.

Without the least expense for medical or other treatment, young, old or middle-aged men who are weak, nervous and prostrated, from whatever cause, can be quickly and permanently cured. Method of cure new, remarkable, simple and infallible, and approved by the most intelligent patients and physicians. The opportunity is one of a lifetime, and those interested are advised to apply at once, enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope for all particulars, to Anti-Medical Bureau, 9 Dey street, New York. oct1-25w

POLITICAL NOTES.

—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Tuesday, October 7, publishes the following beautiful tribute to its candidate for the Presidency:

TO JAMES G. BLAINE.

Virtue hath set her crown on thee
Our President that is to be.
Truth from a thousand voices cries
Ever our champion, honored, wise,
Fervent, just, pure, upright,
Ordained our leader—the true knight.
Rich in devotion to our cause
Challenging of unrighteous laws,
Lifted above the common herd;
Full of tongue and false in word,
Vile in their hearts thee harm to work,
Envy and slander around them lurk.
Let the blasphemous nations jeer
And scoff and rant in language queer,
Never can words of vile disgust
Destroy a loving people's trust.
There's is the infamy and shame.
Hate cannot harm thy glorious name,
Ever around the people's choice
Shall true men gather and rejoice,
Envy shall hide in humbled pain,
Love hath power in her train.
Is the millennium that is near,
No patient shall have cause to fear,
Established wrongs are not in their ear,
Safe is the nation where you lead,
Afraid of no one reckless greed,
Rally oft to the battle cry
Every man to do or die,
Boldly we'll follow your command
Onward to victory. Through the land
Shouting from Oregon to Maine
Hail to our chieftain, James G. Blaine.

R. H. W.

Now comes the *Courier*, the *Commercial Advertiser's* Democratic contemporary, and calls attention to the fact that the first letters of the above lines form an acrostic, which reads: Vote For Cleveland; These Lines Are Bosh. The editor of the *Commercial Advertiser* is Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

—General John B. Sanborn, of St. Paul, one of the leading Republicans of Minnesota, sets out in a card declaring that he cannot vote for Blaine. He says: "I has been known for a long time that Blaine was objectionable on personal as well as on other grounds. I have been asked to take the stump and make speeches for Blaine, but have refused to do so because I won't make speeches if I have to make a hippocrite of myself." So they go. All decent and respectable Republicans are deserting the rotton old party of Blaine, Elkins & Co.

—Gov. Hendricks has so far stood the wear and tear of the campaign better than any of those now on the road in the Western States, notwithstanding the fact that he is considerably older than any of the rest of the candidates. Blaine is nearly used up, and Logan suffers from dyspesia, as did Gen. Butler, who is growing more and more quarrelsome as he grows older. Gov. St. John has lost twenty pounds since he has been traveling. Mr. Daniel is not doing so well as was expected of him, his speeches having too many statistics in them. Railroad accidents have interfered with all the candidates by delaying them, but Gov. Hendricks has suffered the most in this direction.

—The President of the New York Stock Exchange Cleveland and Hendricks Club is W. Wood Prince, and he has invited Mr. Wm. J. Seligman, attorney and counsellor-at-law, a letter in which he says:

Although I retired from active business some five years ago, I have not yet sold my seat in the New York Stock Exchange. The substantial reward for having a Left Hand Democratic Father is about to reap to-day, inasmuch as it enables me, a lifelong but disgusted Republican, to join your Cleveland and Hendricks Club. In the name of pure politics, it is to be hoped that the good, sound, honest sense of the American nation will prevent so indelible a disgrace as the election of James G. Blaine from being fastened upon the country.

—The following letter, written by Neal Dow, has been received at the Democratic National Headquarters. It was dated Augusta, Me., August 2, 1884:

SIR—Your note of the 1st is received. Our policy now is to confine ourselves entirely to carrying the constitutional amendment, and we do not want to make enemies of the bonders.

Mr. Blaine will vote for the constitutional amendment.

This convicts Blaine of playing double. He humbugged Neal Dow just as he has been trying to humbug the Ohio brewers.

—The Independent Republican Committee, of New York, report that 45,891 Republican voters have, so far, pledged themselves against Blaine and for Cleveland. It is authoritatively reported that the Stalwarts who propose to bolt Blaine and vote for Cleveland in the State number 45,675. Add up these two elements of disaffection:

Bolting Independents	45,891
Bolting Stalwarts	45,675
Total	89,566

Each Republican vote against Blaine counts two for Cleveland. Hence, regard the above figures in this way:

	89,566
	2
	179,132

Such a great total as this to overcome to win the State for Blaine makes a demand on his followers which neither magnetism nor money can supply.

—Major James F. Fitts, a soldier of the late war, who has always voted and worked for the Republican ticket since the organization of the party, created a great sensation in Lockport, N. Y., on Wednesday, by coming out for Cleveland. In a published letter, Major Fitts says:

I trust that the result of the election may prove that the madness which placed at the head of the Republican ticket a politician whose idea of official trust is to unduly favor party syndicate, gain for a falsifier, and a would-be suborner to philosophication, is not that of the party, but a desperate effort seeking fashion of its and holding out to him or his party the Republican politics of which Abraham Lincoln was the best representative, I must vote so. I make this confession in his public manner rather unwillingly, because it is not easy to separate from old party friends. The sole issue in the Presidential election is from my government; it is the only issue. Upon that issue I cleveland stands for everything; Blaine or much worse than nothing; therefore I hall vote for Cleveland. To put aside the arty platforms openly. The candidates re the platforms. "By their fruits shall e know them." In the faith and hope of better dawning for the Republican party, y allegiance is said like a true man to be ot cursed and condemned by vicious candidates.

—Rev. Robert Collyer has written a etter published by the New York *Post*, in which he expresses his hearty approval of the ringing speech recently made by Rev. James Freeman Clark in favor of the election of Governor Cleveland. Mr. Clark in his speech made particular reference to the Buffalo scandal, and gave his opinion of the reckless character of the kind of campaign literature as an offset to the charges made and proved against Mr. Blaine as a public officer. Mr. Collyer refers to the same subject and characterizes the warfare against Governor Cleveland as a Chinese campagin of "stinkpots." There is not in the length and breadth of America a clergyman of any denomination who is recognized as more wholesome in his life, character, and teachings, than Robert Collyer. As compared with the Rev. Dr. Ball he is Hyperion to a satyr.

What Do the Bourgists Say?

They know what their people call for, and they hear what their patrons say as to whether the medicines they buy work well or not. Martell & Johnson, Rush City, Minn., say, "Brown's Iron Bitters gave entire satisfaction to our customers." Klinkhammer & Co., Jordan, Minn., say, "We sell more Brown's Iron Bitters than all other bitters combined." L. E. Hackley & Son, Winona, Minn., say, "All our customers speak highly of Brown's Iron Bitters." A. C. Whitman, Jackson, Minn., says, "Brown's Iron Bitters is giving good satisfaction to purchasers." These are only a few. We have hundreds more just as good.

Dashed to Their Death.

ELKTON, Md., October 15.—A market wagon containing William Prior and a little boy and girl named Kate Durtene and Robert Jones, while crossing the track to-day, was run over by the New York express, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wilmington road, and all three were instantly killed and the wagon smashed. The horses were also killed.

Capital Comfort.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Mary K. Sheed, 1110 Maryland avenue, Washington, D. C., states that for several years she had suffered terribly with facial neuralgia and could find no relief. In a recent attack which extended to the neck, shoulders and back, the pain was intense. She resolved to try St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain reliever. Rubbing the parts affected three times only, all pain vanished as by magic, and has not returned.

FINANCE AND TRADE

A Quiet Day in Financial Circles.

The Local Stock and Real Estate Markets Featureless.

Weekly Review of the Trade Situation in Pittsburgh.

Full Details of the Markets From All Leading Commercial Centres.

Politics were again freely discussed in financial circles yesterday, there being nothing else to occupy the attention of brokers. Those on the Republican side of the fence, as a matter of course, were jubilant over carrying Ohio, while the Democrats consoled themselves with the fact that the majority was much less than was really expected, and the handsome majority by which the Democracy carried West Virginia. There was little or no demand for discounts, while checking was a trifle more active. The demand for money from the oil trade was fair and the bank clearings were also recommended at 7@8 per cent., with the usual 1@2 per cent margin. The shipments of currency to the country were moderate. Eastern exchange continued plenty and trading was done at par for currency, which was a trifle nearer. Drafts on New York remain unchanged at 6@7 per cent. for prime commercial acceptances, and 25@50 per cent. for short time or call loans.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Exchanges	$1,476,241 48
Balances	274,021 48

LOCAL STOCKS.

In investment circles there was very little movement. Edward P. Lont yesterday closed the largest local transaction recorded for some time. It was the sale of $40,000 Junction 6 per cent. bonds at par and accrued interest. There was a fair inquiry for other good dividend paying stocks, but holders refused to sell at prices offered.

REAL ESTATE.

The transfer for real estate was quiet, and the only sale reported was a lot 22x90 feet, corner Overhill and Linton streets, Eleventh ward, for $1,200 to W. Ra r by W. A. Herron & Sons.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia closing board yesterday have been furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 SIXTH street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	55¾	56
Reading Railroad	24⅝	24¾
Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo	50	54
Lehigh Valley	62	63
Northern Pacific	25	25¼
Central Transportation Co	40	45
Lehigh Navigation	47½	48
Philadelphia & Erie	19	19½
N. Central R. W	49	50

IN NEW YORK.

Passenger Rate War Unsettles the Stock Market.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Money easy at 1½@2 per cent., closed at 1½@1¾ per cent.

Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent.

Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills steady at 481½ demand 484¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull.

3 per cent. bonds..100 U. S. new 4s.....129
U. S. 4½s.....114¾ Pacific 6s of '95....125

STOCKS.

Railways lower.

State securities quiet.

The stock market opened strong and higher. Prices advanced ¼ to 1¼ per cent. Before first call a reaction set in and the early improvement was soon lost. Later, reports that the Baltimore & Ohio was cutting passenger rates over the Niagara route were current, and it was stated the New York Central new debenture loan would be brought out to-morrow. This had an unfavorable effect on the market and prices declined ⅛ to 2⅜ per cent. Pacific Mail was strong early trading, advancing to 66¾ on the declaration of the regular dividend of 1¼ per cent. The statement for the quarter ended August 31, 1884, was a very favorable exhibit. At close, the general market rallied ⅛ to ⅜ per cent.

Compared with last night closing prices are ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. lower.

In the loan department Missouri Pacific commanded 3-32@⅛ per diem for use, and other shares lent flat to 1-64.

TRANSACTIONS

to-day aggregated 264,000 shares, among which were: 20,000 Lackawanna, 17,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Northwestern, 12,000 Rock Island, 22,000 St. Paul, 34,000 Union Pacific, 18,000 Western Union and 14,000 Northern Pacific.

The following are the closing prices:

Central Pac. 1sts..111		Louisville & Nash. 51½	
Erie 2ds	84½	Louisville & N. A. 71	
Lehigh Walkes'	93	M. & C. 1st pref.	19
Missouri 6s	102⅝	M. & Charleston	49
N. J. Central	92	Memphis & Central	73
St. P. & S. C. 1sts	113½	M. & St. L.	18
Tennessee 6s, old	39	Do. preferred	28½
Tennessee 6s, new	39	Missouri Pacific	95
Tex. Pac. L. G. 5s	35	Mobile & Ohio	26
Do. Rio Grande	14½	Morris & Essex guar.	131
Utah Southern, 7s	102	Nashville & Chat.	90
Do. Land Grant 10s	103½	N. J. Central	42
Do. Sinking fund	113½	N. Y. Central	107
Virginia 6s	35	Northern Pacific	25½
Do. consol's 6s	35	Do. preferred	52
Do. deferred	12	O. & Mississippi	28
Adams Express	130	Do. preferred	128
Alleghany Central	25½	New York Central	99½
A. & P. Telegraph	39	Ohio Central	19
Do. preferred	75	Ohio & Mississippi	31
American Express	92	Ohio & Miss. pref.	69
Canada Southern	49	Ohio Southern	20
Canada Pacific	49½	Ore. Navigation	85
Central Iowa	15	Ore. Railway & Nav.	73
Central Pacific	34	Ore. Improvement	29
Chesapeake & Ohio	9	Pacific Mail	65¾
Do. preferred, 1st	15	Panama	125
Do. 2ds	6½	Peoria D. & E.	25
Chicago & Alton	139	Pittsburgh	135
Do. preferred	145	Quicksilver	6½
C. B. & Q	121	Do. preferred	35
C. St. L. & N. O.	82	Rock Island	114
Del. & Hudson	84	St. L. & San Fran.	31
Del., Lack. & W.	139	Do. 1st pref.	69
Den. & Rio G.	19	Do. 2d pref.	43
Erie	35	St. P. & Omaha	39
Do. preferred	78	Do. preferred	92
East Tennessee	7½	Union Pacific	52
Fort Wayne	135	Wabash	20
Fort Wayne	27½	W., St. L. & P.	15
Hannibal & St. J.	38½	Do. preferred	31
Do. preferred	70	Wells, Fargo & Co.	105
Harlem	183	Western Union T.	84½
Houston & Texas	25	Homestake	
Illinois Central	130	Hurlburt	
Ind., B. & W.	16	Quicksilver	
Kansas & Texas	17½	Do. preferred	
Lake Erie	14	Sutro	
Lake Shore	74¼		

*Asked.

MINING SHARES.

There was a moderate business in mining stocks to-day and prices ruled steady. Sales included: Amie at 4@5, consolidated Pacific at 1.05, Bullion at 1.10, Eureka at 1.10, Gould & Curry at 1.30, Hale & Norcross at 1.25, Horn Silver at 1.50@1.60, Eureka at 2.00, North Belle Isle at 35, Savage at 2.50 to 2.60, Sierra Nevada at 1.30, Union Con. at 1.30@1.40, Bullion at 1.20, Union Consol. at 1.15@1.19, Belle Isle at .35 and Bulwer at .61.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 15.—U. S. 4s, 123½; do. 4½s, 105½; Erie 14½; seconds 62½; New York Central 98½; Illinois Central 120; Pennsylvania Central 58½; Reading 19½; Canadian Pacific 49½; St. Paul 82½. Turpentine 22s 9d. Refined petroleum 6½d.

PARIS, October 15.—Rentes 77f 90c.

ANTWERP, October 15.—Refined petroleum 19f.

LIVERPOOL, October 15.—Cotton nominally unchanged; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American 7,700 bales. Turpentine 2s 9d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Wholesale Trade in Pittsburgh.

There is no improvement to note in the general merchandise markets since our last weekly review. Trading has been spiritless throughout, and altogether very unsatisfactory to all concerned. For the past few days merchants, generally speaking, transformed themselves into politicians and devoted most of their time to discussing the probable outcome, neglecting business, to an extent, therefor. Now that the October elections have come and gone they are expected to get down to business again for a month or two at least.

In the flour and grain markets trading has been light compared with the preceding week, with the tendency of prices downward, especially for corn, which has been coming quite freely for a few days. Millfeed is rather firm and holders not disposed to cut prices.

The wholesale produce trade continues to rule dull, and sales during the week under review have been quite small, and prices in buyers' favor. Dairy products have been the only articles which have shown any strength. Fair sales of cheese were reported and the market is now pretty well cleared of old and hard-skinned stock. Eggs were firmly held, and consignments of poultry and game were salable at former figures. Butter has been in fair request for choice grades, with inferior qualities unsalable. The market for potatoes is a shade firmer than at the close of last week, and really choice stock are now being held better as to prices.

Apples are very plenty and a weak market is noted, as the offerings are in excess of the wants of the trade. Other kinds of green fruit went off fairly at previous quotations. All kinds of vegetables are in liberal supply and sales generally are slow.

Groceries have been fairly active, sugar selling especially well at a further reduction in prices for all kinds except cutloaf, cubes and powdered. Coffees have been steady at unchanged prices, the demand being no greater than the supply. Canned goods are in fair supply and the movement has been fairly active. Foreign fruits are coming in more freely, with prices a shade weaker.

Dealers in provisions have been favored with a fair amount of business during the past week, and have no occasion to complain. Prices, however, are about nominally unchanged.

The following summary of John M. Oakley, broker in grain and provisions, 56 Ninth street, shows the course of the Chicago market yesterday:

WHEAT.

	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
October	75¾	75¾	74¼	74¼
November	77¼	77¼	76¼	76⅝
December	79	79¼	78¼	78⅝
January	79¾	79¾	78¼	78⅝

Cash wheat, 79½c; May wheat, 85½c.

CORN.

October	55¾	56	51	54
November	59¾	60	56¼	56½
Year	43¾	43¾	42¼	42¾
May	43¾	43¾	40	40¼

OATS.

October	27¾	....	....	28½
November	27¾	....	....	28½
Year	28¾	....	....	28¾
May	29¾	....	....	29¾

Cash corn, 56c; oats, 28½; rye, 67½.

The regular report of the visible supply shows the following changes: Wheat, increase, 2,839,000 bu; hele; corn, decrease, 963,000 bushels; oats, increase, 805,000 bushels.

Groceries.

Green Coffees.		Star, full wt	12¾@
Fancy Rio	23 @24	Stearine	11 @
Choice Golden		*Sugars.*	
Rio	13 @13¾	Stand cut loaf	7¼@
Prime Rio	12 @12½	Cut loaf	7¼@
Good do	12 @	Fruit powd	7¼@
Fair do	11 @	Powdered	7¼@
Old Government Java	32 @	Granulated	6¾@
Maracaibo	12 @15	Confectn's A	6¾@
Mocha	24 @25	Confectn's A	6¾@
Santos	12 @13	Standard A	6⅝@
Laguayra	10¾@14	Coffee A	6⅝@
Roasted.		Crescent A	6⅝@
In papers	15 @19	Windsor A	6⅝@
In bulk	13¾@14¾	Silver A	6⅝@
Lower grades	12 @13	Choice H. yel.	5¾@
Java in papers	28¾@27¾	Good do	5¾@
Java in bulk	24¾@25	Prime do	5¾@
Spices—Whole.		Common do	4¾@
Allspice	12 @	*New Orleans Sugars.*	
Alleppy	12 @	Fancy yellow	6¾@
Cassia	12 @	Choice	6¾@
Cloves	22 @	Good	6¾@
Mace	90 @	*Syrups.*	
Nutmegs	60 @75	No. 1 per bbl	$1 00
Candies.		Extra	1 10
		Dairy	1 40
		Coarse Cryst Salt	1 25
		Fine do	
		Glass	90@$2
		Corn	30@
		Rice.	
		Head Carolina	7¾@
		Prime	6¾@
		Prime do	6 @6½
		Rangoon	5¾@
		Japan	6¼@6¾

CANNED GOODS.

Marrowfat peas, "new"	80	Lobsters, 1 lb	2 25
Early June peas	1 25@1 37	Mackerel	1 25
Extra sifted peas	1 60@1 75	Mushrooms	15@
Strawberries	1 00@1 10	String do	0 90@1
Blackberries	1 00@1 10	Pineapples	1 45@1
Pineapples	1 45@1 55	Peaches	1 70@1
Stantfields	1 70@1 90	Pears	1 70@1
Table, 2 lb	2 00@2 10	Plums	1 00@1
do bbls	6 00	Tomatoes	90@
Winslow's corn	1 20	Salmon, 1 lb	1 40@1
New packs	1 00@1 10	Salmon trout	1 60@1
Other brands	90@1 00	Blue kberries	90
Baker's corn	1 15		

YOUNG FRUITS.

L